I Death

"Ding-Dong - Ding Dong" - went the jail alarm bell on the evening of 16th April we were as usual playing volley ball. The bell did really alarm us though we were accustomed to hear it. There was usual at once the usual hustle and bustle - the usual shouts of the alacrity of the sentry. The sentries with uniform and even some without it rushed from post to post with lathis in their hands. All that mockery of discipline was over within a few minutes. All this, no doubt did set us a thinking. But little could we imagine the true significance of it.

15th April dawned and we were made to believe that the bell on the previous evening was really the toll of a knell. It was the announcement of the tragic death of one of our brother detenues, sequel to a brutal lathi charge. We were stunned to hear it. Of course the incidents in Nizam's and Warangal jails were more than enough to disillusion us about the sanctity that at least the jails would be immune from the atrocities perpetrated on the innocent masses throughout the length and breadth of this premier state in India. But this was something which drove us to a state of mind which could hardly be described. It was not merely grief, not even mere anger. We were in fact, beside ourselves with powerful emotions - grief, anger, condemnation, contempt, and what not? These began to find expression some form or expression or the other. There were the usual demonstrations. The whole atmosphere was rent with the shouts of "Hutatma Bhimsen rao Amar Ho", "Jail Zulum & Police Zulum murdabad", "Inkelab Zindabad". We the inmates of camp jail intimated the jail authorities our desire to have the last Darshan of Martyr Bhimsen rao and to be allowed to pay our last homage to him. But all our attempts to have Darshan proved futile, and at last we were obliged to resort to the last weapon of satyagraha. We all marched in a body to the main gate. Needless to say we were prohibited from proceeding when we had hardly gone about half a furlong. But determined as we were, we sat in the hot sun for an hour or so when the Superintendent of jail accompanied by the Talukdar sahab, the Asst. Director of police, the I.G.P. arrived at the spot. With their sweet eloquence & maximum lip sympathy they tried to console us, calm us down, and giving us the fullest assurance of that the culprit would be brought to book they prevailed upon us to return to our wards. Now that the dead body had already been sent to the cremation ground, we had to return. We returned with gloomy and down cast faces. We were obsessed with one thought - "Death". The deed which had culminated in the death of a political detenu was such a heinous one that none could help brooding over the insecurity of our life here.

Death! What a common word! But how unpalatable! how awe inspiring! Death is the inevitable end of a being. True. But does it enable us to alter our attitude toward it. Will death cease to affect us any more! We are doomed to meet this inevitable end some day or the other. So we know not how. The most familiar or common is the natural death

Death on account of sickness or physical decay. Even such a death when premature affects us to a great extent. We have cases of death by accident. There was the other day a severe type of accident to an airplane in Iraq as a result of which more than a score lives were lost. Of them was one Vinay Mehta an industrialist of Gujerat. Words fail to describe the shock which his kith and kin would have felt at the receipt of this news. There is yet another way of dying. The way along which have gone the upholders of truth. Such persons embrace death for some noble principle. Why did Jesus was Jesus crucified and Socrates poisoned? Yet there is another set of people who have also shown us another way of dying. The history of every living nation abounds in examples of great patriots who have sacrificed their lives for the sake of their mother land, for the emancipation of humanity at large. Many a patriot hailed the gallows with smiling faces. Death in all these cases is a noble one. Death survives them eternally. Hence the pangs of separation recede to back ground and feeling of instead we begin to experience a feeling associated with a of satisfaction a feeling of certain amount of pride. In fact their death exhorts us to shed cowardice and be bold to die nobly. It reminds us of Shakespeares' famous line

"Cowards die many times before their death
Valiant taste it but once"

They enjoin on us that the fear of death should not deter us from taking the right path however thorny it be.

It seems Mutabha Bhimsen laid his life in vindication of his right sight to offer prayer. May his soul rest in peace! But one thought has been pestering my mind "Are our lives to be dismissed so cheaply?" What is at the root of this? Does the Union Govt want to exploit the self sacrificing spirit of the millions of people? Does it want to strike terror in us by such deeds? Does it aim at cowing down our spirit and obliging us to accept the autocratic rule of the minority community? It is high time that the Govt should cease in indulging in such premedieval tactics of keeping the masses in subjugation. Now they have awakened & arisen. and they will not stop till their goal is reached. For them the "stone walls do not a prison make nor iron bars a cage". They fear not death, but it is no fault of theirs if they wish and try every nerve to see that their lives are not dismissed so cheaply for nothing.

Bhau Deulgaonkar
21st April, 1948
For Democrat

What Next ?

It was 21st April Evening Shades already had prevailed
The lights in the barracks were on we were as usual assembled
for the common reading of the News papers Hardly had we
finished some of the important items of the news when a jail
officer came in and intimated that those detenues whose names
would presently be called should present themselves at the gate He
began reading the aloud a long list of names All that
but reminded us of our school days when the Head Master read
aloud the names of successful candidates at the Promotion
examination Of course the first thought which struck most of
us was of transfer to some other jail, and so, those who
found their names in the list were not without the fear of
transfer - But Ere long it was disclosed (the open secret was to
be already guarded that it was not for transfer but it was for
the release that they were called upon to get ready with
their bag and baggage. The bell for the meal was gone
those who were to be released were not given sufficient
time to take their meals. But the thought that they would be set at
liberty the next moment was a more than a sumptuous feast
for them So it was obvious that most of them were little
interested in taking their last meal in the jail much less
enjoying it By the time the Superintendent of Jail the
Tirumalai Sahebs and local police officers were all waiting
for these people. As soon as the meal was over the Superintendent
and party came to the barracks and within a quarter of an
hour about forty four of us were picked up and taken out
and the rest of us were locked up as usual There was no
formal farewell - "No vande Mataram"

The release of a good lot of us was a subject which enough sound to
our discussion ——— that night. Naturally we kept awake till
late in the night discussing the pros and cons of the affairs
of the Govt. The trend of discussion could very well be
understood from the following --

"what does Govt mean by releasing a few of us ?"

"It must be a policy of the Govt to declare general amnesty
The Govt will release all in a couple of days" was the reply.

"What have we achieved by our prolonged stay in the jail ?
We are where we stood eight months ago. What does
Govt expect of the persons release ? will our release
simply solve the dead lock in any way ? "

All this was groping in the dark. Even the next days'
news about this in the papers failed to give us any clue
with regard to the policy of the Govt. one of the English dailies
of Hyderabad flashed the news in a misleading language which
could not but baffle all of us. "Release of all
Political Prisoners on a large scale" was so to say the
head line How to interpret it. Did the Govt mean to release
all the politicals ? or did it mean to release on large
scale ! Mr Laik Ali and his Govt do not seem to bother
about the delicacies of the language.

For even in November last on the eve of taking over the charge of the Premiership of Hyderabad state M. Laik Ali talked of general amnesty while actually not more than a score of State Congress men were released including Swamiji were released. So the figure does not seem to count much for them. However, this time about 3000 were reported to be set free. But this time the govt. played a different tactics altogether. It did not think advisable to release Swamiji, the President of the state congress and many other top ranking leaders. It is not without any reason. What ever it be - since the 21st the so called release tempo which brought about a sudden lull in our routine. For a couple of days many of us has left their regular reading and writing. Major portion of the day was spent in false expectation of a release order. Every entry of Daffedar or even a Berkandaj in the barrack was welcome. All that was sorely disappointing. Time is the Cure of all such disappointment. It took us about a week to reconcile ourselves to the existing circumstances. But again there loomed on the horizon the 11th May. The Birth Day of H.E.H the Nizam when some important announcement is expected. The announcement is expected to be followed by release of all the politicals. At present Contrary to the usual practice a vacuum brake seems to have been applied to the speculations in the press about the political situation in the Country. Is it calm before the storm?

To all outward appearances there appear to be only two possibilities viz. 1) Some honourable settlement - with the State Congress or 2) or it-con the continuation of Communal autocratic rule with all its repressions. Let us hope - (though facts and reality provide no ground for it) - that wiser counsels would prevail over the Nizam and he would be dissuaded from following the suicidal path. He would then be prepared to solve the present deadlock by taking into confidence the State congress. The State congress now in wilderness would be called upon to shoulder the responsibility of the Govt. True, men of calibre in the ranks of Congress are not wanting in the Congress to accept fill the ministrial posts. But these popular ministers alone would not be able to achieve their end of raising the general economic standard of the state by eradicating all the evils. Theirs is an uphill task. This is all due to the lack of consciousness in the masses. Pre-medieval police of the govt. all these years was a stumbling block in the way of the public bodies whose main work is to awaken the masses and make them conscious of their rights and duties. No doubt the three provincial conferences did as much as they could in this direction. State Congress as such is hardly two years old. But what ever has been done so far may be supposed to be a sort of spade work.

The true work is to commence now. It is a matter of great pride that the Hyderabad State Congress could get into its fold a good number of sincere full time workers most of them are yet behind the bars who it is better if these instead of simply trying to beguile the tedium by indulging in fond hopes of receiving the release order today or tomorrow, chalk out a programme of after the release. How can I ask them not to talk of release? What I would like them to do is to talk of "what next too" If I think of release is going to be an Aakaskar's dream for the present let the thought of 'what next" too be so. But it will doubly help us In a way it will make the jail life bearable and secondly it will furnish us with a ready made programme in case of our release -

In the first place let us remember that the state congress will have to work intensively as well as extensively. we need not be satisfied with the present membership of about three lakhs. But mere four anna membership alone also does not count Along with it we must see that the message of the State Congress reaches every hamlet. and the whole masse catch the spirit of it. The full timers will have to create many more workers to be scattered over the rural area - much stress is to be laid on the work in the villages. There has been all these days tall talks about the village upliftment, village reconstruction. But very little is done practically to ameliorate the appalling condition of the poor villager who toils in the fields the year round the year out only to find out that what all his labour could fetch was not for him or his family. It is for the money lender, for the Govt officers and other exploiters. This state of affairs should stop forthwith. This will be done when the workers approach them and enlighten them on their pitiable lot.

Eight to ten villages will form a Unit to be looked after by a worker (the full timer) who will make some central village his headquarter. The Taluka Congress committees will for convenience sake divide themselves into different group committees according to the Unit. The worker will tour these villages of his unit every now and then and maintain contact with the villagers He will try to create sympathisers or part time workers in each village who will be studying and tackling the day today problems of the village. The worker will try all possible means to open a small school, a library, and a dispensary at least in the central place. The scheme of circulating library can very well be followed.

Now that the peoples Govt is ushering in the worker should try to remove the fear complex in the mind of the villagers

The behaviour of the govt officials with the subjects has so far all along been so insulting and inhuman that wherever any officer goes to the villages, the villagers regard his visit as Yaimus's invasion. The people's Govt will see that such a thing does not take place. on the other hand the Officers in the people's govt will behave as true servants of the people - The workers will have to bring home to the minds of the villagers the difference between the autocratic rule and the democratic govt. privileges place in the formation of it. It is not necessary that they should read Laski or Beacok for this but they must be made to understand this by taking the example of their own Gram Panchayat. Now that we expect the introduction of adult franchise we have to educate the masses in the methods of election. There are others in the field to exploit their ignorance. we must take care that the dumb millions do not fall an easy prey to all sorts of propaganda.

There has now been sufficient spread of the rancour of communalism. The venom of it has infiltrated in villages too. The Ittihad ul Muslmin has played havoc in this direction. Their activities have been responsible for the complete change in the outlook of the even the innocent villagers who never had always refused to think in terms of muslims or Hindus. A Kisan is a Kisan. His religion does not alter the situation. The kisan irrespective of his religion is subjected to the same disabilities we have to radicate this evil root and branch. Lest the communal organisations should capture the field we have to be wary. we should bring impress on the masses that religion is a concern purely of individuals. It should not be allowed to meddle with our Social or Political activities. The inter communal unity should be our watch word.

In fine, we have to be ready to shoulder the responsibility of undoing what has and then doing something constructive

— Bhau Deulgaonkar
For Democrat
7th May 1948

Tomorrow

The sun rises in the morning, sets in the evening and again rises in the ~~evening~~ morning. We say a day has passed. Have we any hand in the making of it? We have but to follow the routine blindly. Ours is but to see that ~~that~~ the day passes peacefully and the morrow brings happiness to us. One has the least idea of what is in store for us the next day. Yet, what we generally see is this. Most of us do think even today one of our future and try to see that everything goes on smoothly. We earn and save something for tomorrow. Do we not try to prepare soft beds not only for ourselves, but also for our sons and grandsons? This is how the individual can influence the endless stream of time.

In fact, it has been the peculiarity of the man that with the experience of the past at his disposal the man decides a line of action keeping with the future in view. What holds good in case of an individual can very well be applied to a society — humanity at large. What shape the human civilization is going to take tomorrow? Are we not the architect of tomorrow's civilisation? Surely we have to shoulder the responsibility. Let us regulate our activities today with a clear visualisation of the future. Today there appears to be in our society a conflict between different economic, social and political ideologies. It is true that our civilisation of tomorrow is to emerge out of striking a mean in these conflicting views.

We have passed through different stages of civilisation. In the most primitive stage, when very little was known about the objective universe, all thought was devoted to religion, to spiritualism. As science progressed and began conquering nature new avenues opened. Man has after fulfilling his material wants and wishes. Today we evince great interest in materialism. Materialistic ends alone seem to guide the destinies. What does this meaningless massacre of human beings indicate? What do the internecine global wars stand for? Humanity seems to be heading towards complete annihilation. Spiritualism and materialism seem to be at variance with each other; the former laying more stress on the improvement of the mind soul (Atma, as it is called); while the latter concentrates on the fulfillment of the physical needs. True it is that man cannot live on ideals alone. The exquisite

delight which the spiritual pursuit claims to acquire can only be enjoyed by man after he has got his physical needs fulfilled. But that does not mean that the satisfaction, fulfillment of the physical needs is an end in itself. Bulk of humanity today seem to have ignored this basic fact. The material pursuit has blinded us to the essence of spiritualism. Uprightness in every walk of life, morality, fraternity, universal motherhood are the fundamentals which cannot be ignored. Materialism cannot set at naught truth, love, the thirst for knowledge and the afore said fundamentals. But the order of the whole world seems to be at sixes and sevens, a man trying to exploit the weaker one. There is great disparity in social, economic and political fields. The haves have the upper hand and the have nots are driven to the wall. As a matter of fact all should share equally the right to enjoy the life. It is up to us to see that the today of tomorrow is turned into a better place to live in. We have to bring home to the minds of those tyrants of today that their attempt to domineer the weak would lead to a great calamity. The right to enjoy will goad the weak to action; they are sure to rise in rebellion, and in return there will be an attempt to put it down and thus the vicious circle will continue. We the builders of tomorrow have to break this vicious circle. But that is to be done skillfully. We can do so by trying to strike a golden mean between spiritualism and materialism. India, the ancient land of spiritualism has much to contribute to the evolution of tomorrow's civilisation. It has to show to the world that the progress of science can and can be harnessed for the betterment of the world for the upliftment of humanity only when it is tempered with the essentials of spiritualism.

In the life of an individual we see generally that his prosperity in life brings about a change in his mental outlook. His mode of living becomes simple. His heart gets purer and purer. Gradually he is elevated to a higher plane. He is rid of passions and emotions. The same should happen in the case of each individual of the society. It is high time that he should try to resuscitate the society. We have to propagate a new social religion which will bring prosperity to all enabling all to enjoy the physical as well as mental satisfaction.

Today we see that only a handful of men in society have in their possession the means of enjoyment. These privileged few are short-sighted they cannot see beyond themselves. Their selfish motives drive them to deprive others of their right, drives them to do away with the idea of equality. All this they do by resorting to violence.

See Page 115.

Bandi Nagar,
7th June, 1948

Dear Dean,

All credit to you for having enlivened the otherwise dry and dreary life of the jail by regularly bringing out the fortnightly "Democrat". Of all the prisons in the face of the earth the jail is the least to be expected to afford congenial atmosphere where journalism can thrive. I know you have to work against heavy odds to bring out every issue. Let me hasten to shower a heap of congratulations, credit for this your achievement here.

A journalist by profession as you are, you may have taken to it here as a hobby. But I assure you that your hobby has not been only a source of joy and recreation to you, but it has been a source of education, instruction and information to others. As for me, I cannot but heartily say that but for "Democrat" ... I should have taken any pen to write anything. I personally learn highly indebted to your "Democrat" that laborious task to arrange and to pay down the article in a neat attractive way for the presentation to Bandenagar readers. No doubt, today's "Democrat" has far too limited a scope. But let not all things, which appear big are permanent today, have an insignificant beginning? It would not be mere formal compliment if I say that you bid fair to be a successful journalist.

Indeed, it is difficult to produce a true journalist here politics, of distorted reports and malicious propaganda pass for journalism. Journalism in India, like many other democratic nation building items here, has been developed on healthy and proper lines. Nay the very essentials of it have been corrupted at. Rabid communalism and party intrigues seem to have shrouded it. I hope the day is not far off when you will take due share in remoulding its character and bringing it to standard upto the mark. It is a wonder if your paper enjoys as warm a reception from the public as the "Spectator" which enlivened wit with morals and tempered morality with wit.

I wish every success in your undertaking and hope to see you full fledged journalist soon rendering valuable service to the country at large. Adieu

Yours sincerely
(P. Deulgaonkar)

Violence seems to be the order of the day. Let us not be pestered by this violence tomorrow. The thinking men of today should unitedly make their strength to banish violence. Let the Mahatma's gospel be our guiding star. So let us try to see that through Ahimsa (non-violence) perfect equality is established in the society and fulfill our material ends with the help of science, the society is enabled to experience the bliss of Spiritualism.

Bhau Deulgaonkar
For Democrat
27th May, 1948

Wither Hyderabad?

The long drawn and stale Indo Hyderabad talks were declared to have come to a close on 10th instant. Some expected it – nay they were cock sure of it. To a few it was a rude shock But here every one of us here is inclined to believe that this should have happened long ago. Indian Govt should have given the definite understanding as they have done today, long ago All of us were disgusted with the the oft recurring news of the flight of the Hyderabad delegation to and from Delhi. It was all an eyewash. The memers of the delegation – the Nizam's Govt did not seem to be serious about it. The trips were more a pleasure trip. It was all perfunctory. At long last the Indian Govt exposed the Hyderabad Govt which simply wanted to kill time & get time to strengthen their position.

The crux of the problem is this. The Nizam who has been enjoying the privileges of an autocrat all these years & is averse to any change in the form of Govt & is jealous of his power gets the shudder and does not allow him to accept the principle of Responsible Govt which he thinks (and thinks wrongly) would reduce the muslims, the defacto rulers of Hyderabad to an insignificant minority. The Policy of the present Nizam has been guided by the fond hope of establishing & seeing Hyderabad as a full fledged an independent Sovereign State. But the conditions, Geographical Physical, as well as political do not warrant it. But the ego has blinded the Nizam to the grim realities. He seems to have lost his vision. Of late he seems to depend more upon his field marshal Kasim Razvi. Kasim Razavi seems to have shouldered the whole responsibility of not only safe gurding the the interests of the Muslims of Hyderabad but of the Deccan. He is out to defend the Asaf jahi Dynasty at all cost. His Razakars

are exhorted to march to the Red Fort of Delhi. ~~[illegible]~~ and Razvi is so outspoken that one begins to doubt if he is aspiring for the throne of Nizam's Gadi of the Nizam God itself. Whatever it be, the Nizam seems to have convinced himself that he need not be afraid of the Indian Union as long Field Marshal Razvi and his Razakars are there. Nizam seems to have entertained the hope that the Razakars who have become notorious for perpetrating all kinds of atrocities on the unarmed, defenceless non-muslims of the state would equally fare well in defeating the Indian Union militia. What a decision!

The atmosphere is already dense with the rumours of war between Hyderabad and the Indian Union. But in Hyderabad one may ask is Hyderabad ready, prepared for war? Prepared or not Hyderabad the idea of false prestige is hoped to induce the Nizam to accept the challenge the Indian Union. But insist on sticking to false prestige leads one inch to destruction. It is better to the Nizam should read the writing on the wall and save himself and his subjects. For War affects even the innocent too adversely. Granting for a responsible Govt to the people will never be prejudicial to his own interest. On the other hand the world will applaud him for having realized - though late - the force of the changing time. The oft talked of Parity and the special position held by the muslims are all matters of history. The world has gone too far ahead. Individuals like the Nizam cannot turn set the clock back. History abounds in such examples of the despotic rulers who were driven to wall — naye stepped out of the picture in their attempt to check the progress.

The latitude shown by the Indian Union at the time of signing the 2nd standstill agreement was misused by the Nizam in trying to strengthen his position. He has since then been trying to enlist the sympathy of Pakistan and some disloyal section fifth columnists in the Indian Union. By encouraging

the Razakar movement ~~they~~ he has ~~the~~ allowed ~~his~~ indirectly his military strength to grow. Now again ~~the~~ he wants time to consolidate his position and hence the proposal ~~to~~ for the Plebiscite. But ~~the~~ how strange it is that the Nizam expects the world to be ~~too~~ simpleton to be carried away by such declarations. ~~I~~ even a layman can read the sinister motive behind ~~it~~ this PLEBISCITE! What ever it be the Govt of India has, though late, at last brought the Nizam to ~~his~~ ". Now it is ~~to~~ up to him to choose between the two (War ~~&~~) or an honourable Settlement with the Indian Union. ~~No first~~ former ~~this~~ means ~~destruction~~ death and devastation — Nay it means the extinction of the Asaf jahi ~~dynasty~~ as a ruler - the latter, of course is a peaceful way ~~sam~~ of enjoying the privileges of a limited monarch. We have to wait and see which way he chooses.

14th June 1948
Fr Domenach.

VI

The Common man

The most disinterested ~~and~~ but ~~the~~ gravely affected by the cataclysmic changes in the world is the common man. He knows not why nations fight. What he ~~know~~ is obliged to know is that they fight and he is affected adversely. War goes on somewhere on the Russian ~~border~~ or in the central Europe and a poor kisan in ~~the~~ some corner of India has to go without the essentials. This is the same all through from one end of the globe to the other.

Every reformer whether Social or political or economic in every age and clime has been loud in his protestation that he is out with a scheme actuated by the lofty ideal of improving the lot of the common man. He is out with a scheme — a programme which would benefit and better the common man's life. But the world is disillusioned. With all that they said and done the common man today finds himself in almost the same plight. It obviously sounds very strange and one is naturally inclined to ask "why should it be so?" Of course we can attribute this to very many reasons. But a minute observation cannot but lead us to the conclusion that those who are responsible for bringing about a favourable change are not sincere about it. They are not true to themselves. Underneath the lofty principles held out by them there one is apt to find self interest. It is this that mars the whole thing. It is this selfish motive which prevent us from getting the desired effect. It is this which makes the cherished object an Utopia. ~~We are so to say tired of the hackneyed phrases such~~ There is much of face and show and little of sincerity. It ~~is~~ ~~annoying~~ ~~speech~~ of Tall Talks ~~Tall talks~~ of big ~~the~~ so called big politicians lead us no where. Are we not ~~so~~ tired of hearing the hackneyed phrases such as the government of the people, the Rule of the peasant and ~~the~~ proletariat — the right of self determination ~~and~~ — so on and so forth? where do all these lead us? only to frustration. The modern world is rather one world. The scientific development has annihilated the distance bringing different parts of the globe near one another, and nothing of any significance happens ~~a~~ in any part of the world without affecting ~~the~~ even the so called distant part.

Different nations ~~are~~ grew on the surface of the earth. But the pity is that each tried to grow at the cost of the other; and we find that that ~~the~~ law of natural selection held good in the case of nations too. Survival of the fittest ~~was so to say~~ is to say the order of the day. ~~How~~ How can one expect under such circumstances that the Common man ~~would~~ would survive

The unhealthy competition between nations is the root cause of the misery of the common lot. With the ushering in of industrial era capitalism grew which in its turn gave rise to imperialistic ambitions. The world map of the world is changed and rechanged by the world wars. And why are they fought? Just because a handful of the selfish men want to exploit the others, and where do these lead us? First to destruction, to devastation and finally to the domination of the strong over the weak. This domination of the one over the other is would never lead to the betterment of the common man.

The world today is on the eve of the third great war. Hardly has it been able to recover from the ude shocks of the II world war when the war clouds re hovering over us. There seems to be a bid for ~~world imperialism~~ the control of the whole world between two big powers America and Russia. one an out and out capitalist country with all its imperialistic ambitions and the other professing to be the father land of the common man - proleteriat and the peasants. The world seems to be on the verge of being divided into two blocks the wig the Americans & the Russian. There seems to be a keen competition between the two to bring under its sway as large a part a portion of the world as possible. The moment the U.S.A comes out with its marshal Plan to help the European countries, Russia too has a parrallel scheme. Neither of them is actuated by philanthropic or humanitarian motives. It is only with a view to carry out their respective imperialistic project that they are coming out with schemes and after schemes. We see them thrashing out the schemes in the international associations but it is to be regretted that what they utter they their words ill represent their hearts. Never do they mean doing what they profess to do.

This is not the way leading to the peace and tranquility all sided which are essential for the full development and happiness of the common man. The capitalistic system which is the root cause of all the existing evils must end. All sorts of exploitation must be given up. on the other hand the two worlds - nations as Disraili Put it - the haves and the have not must be merged one into another into one. Let there be no mere eye wash of all the crucial problems which are facing us today. Let the moulders of the world of tomorrow realise that mere patch work is of no avail It would no more serve the purpose. The common man has to be awakened But in the real sense. It has been a common thing of the to refer to the common man

as the true builders of the world of tomorrow. But this ~~mere~~ verbal reference alone is not going to raise the standard. Something tangible has got to be done that to see that the common man leads a decent and happy life

Uppalguda
28th June, 1947

Our Karnatak — VII

A month hence we will be celebrating the Independence day of India. It is a strange coincidence that we the Hyderabadis have at the same time to celebrate the first anniversary of our historic struggle. In fact one is apt to deem the independence of India still incomplete in view of the fact that still there exist in the heart of it the autocratic rule of the Nizam. One year has passed, a year of grim struggle, a year of trials and tribulations, a year of starvation and death. It is but natural for us to take stock of the situation. Of course it must be admitted that few in the state or outside expected that ~~there would be any occasion for~~ the State Congress would be called upon to publish the first Annual Report of its struggle. But what was not expected has come true. This shows the grim nature of the struggle and the brave fight put up by the people.

Well, the Council (Action) will in due course of time publish the detailed report of the struggle province wise or district wise. To day I must content myself with a brief review of the work done in the Karnatak province. The material at my disposal is too scanty to enable me to do full justice to it.

Never was the Hyderabad Karnatak so awake as it is today. With the lifting of the ban on the State Congress, the popular movement which was in its infant state got a sort of impetus. All the democratic forces gathered under the state Congress banner. Prior to the legalisation of the State Congress, there was the Karnatak Parishad, the Provincial conference as in other Provinces. There were five sessions of the Conference. The last one was held in May 1946 at Yadgir in Gulbarga district. The session is very important in the history of the people's movement of Karnatak. It gave a new orientation to the ~~outlook of the~~ movement. Most of those who had to ~~com~~ participated in the proceedings were determined to make the Parishat a strong fighting organisation. It was after this session that about a dozen young enthusiasts volunteered to offer work as full timers in the political field. The Parishad welcomed these youths who were actuated to serve the country with a self sacrificing spirit. With these selfless workers the work of building up a strong organisation was half done. They were distributed in different Talukas. Very soon the message of the State Congress was taken to the kisans and mazdoors. The half naked and half starved common man

of the Karnatak was made — Consciousness of the real Problem
It was brought home to them how his poverty was due to
the feudo cum autocratic rule Public meetings which
were rather a rare feature till 1945 were held even in
villages Thousands attended such meetings. The huge gatherings
had had their own effects on the Govt. officials. They could very
well realise the growth of consciousness in the masses, which a
thing which a fascist government would never welcome. But unmindful
of the obstacles created by the agents of the Govt. the workers utilises
the year (from June 1946 to June 1947) in strengthening
the organisation - The Karnatak Parishad became the Hyderabad
Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. About 30000
membership was enrolled. Even during this period of one year
there was a sort of struggle phase when the govt announced was
out to introduce the reforms scheme new legislature was to
be constituted. within a couple of months of its birth the State
Congress was called upon to accept the challenge of the Govt
The State Congress resolved to boycott the reforms Instructions were
issued and there was a state wide boycott movement. The
response of the Karnak was noteworthy. No elections could take
place here as there was no candidate other than the
henchman of the Govt in each constituency It was a great
success

June 1947 dawned The first and the momentous
Session of the Congress was held on the eve of the departure
of the British from the here. In view of the Independence
of India and in view of the inter relations of the states
and the Indian Govt. the people of Hyderabad had to
take important momentous decisions. State Congress
voiced the feelings of lakhs of people constituting the Andhra
Maharashtra & Karnatk ~~of the Nizam Dominion~~ provinces of the
state. It unequivocally declared, the Andhras, the
marathas, and the kannadigas of the state cannot never
be isolated from their brethren living in the adjoining provinces
mere historical accidents cannot keep us separated by
creating artificial barriers Hyderabad is an integral
part of India and hence the state Congress gave its verdict
that Hyderabad should join the Indian Union It was
also resolved that immediate responsible govt should be
established here. Clarion call to muster their strength
to launch the struggle was given to the people, and no wonder
there was tremendous response from every corner of the
state

Karnatak contributed its own quota. ~~The first~~
~~meeting~~ As per the instructions of the Central body the
first (pulpit) meeting in the state, to explain and endorse the political resolution
of the session was held at Gulbarga on 1st July 1947
when Mr. Kashinathrao Vaidya explained the significance

of the resolution and appealed exhorted the people to support it whole heartedly and to try to enforce it. The first phase of the movement was started with sending the telegrams to the Hon'ble endorsing the resolution to H.E.H. The Nizam, The Viceroy, Pandit Jawaharlal, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Such telegrams or letters were sent from several on behalf of the people of several villages.

The month of July was there was the whirlwind propaganda in the month of July. August 7th was declared to be zero day for the ~~sub~~ struggle. A definite programme was given by the central body. Satyagraha was to start on that day by violating the public meeting rule in the Karnatak. Satyagraha was offered by most of the top ranking leaders of the province at different place. At Gulbarga Mr. Aswaltiar and Hanumantrao Kaikee ex president of the Karnatak Parishad, and the president of the Gulbarga district congress committee offered Satyagraha in the presence of about 300-400 people who had managed to gather at there inspite of the prohibitory promulgation Section 144. But he was released and not arrested. At Raichur Mr. Gudihal Hanumantrao and two others offered Satyagraha. There were like wise Satyagraha at Kustagi, Gangawati, Koppal and other places in the Raichur district. Similarly as per instructions 15th August, 2nd September and other days were observed by offering Satyagraha.

In the meantime on 28th August 1947 there was a general round up Gulbarga district was greatly handicapped by this roundup as most of the workers in the district were arrested and kept in detention. Still the movement in the Karnatak in general did not suffer in the least. Mr. Janardanrao Desai the president of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and the an experienced general went some how could manage to go out and took the reins of the movement in Karnatak in his hand. He was assisted by many selfless and bold undaunting workers. Centres were opened at the borders to conduct the movement successfully Dudhani, Hotgi, Gadag, Tungabhadra were some places where camps were opened. The bordering district of the Union offered full cooperation. Apart from the Satyagraha movement there was an attempt to mobilise the strength to throw off the yoke of the Nizam's autocratic rule. And actually 18 villages in the Raichur district severed their connection with the Nizam's administration Swamiji's tour in the bordering district gave sufficient impetus and fillip to the movement. The people in the Karnatak like those at other places in the state had to face the menace of Razakars, and as the reports indicate they did it very boldly. The menace activities of the Razakars were of the worst type in the Bidar district. Of course in the initial stage the people who were subjected to severe tortures, on account of their loot, arson and even rapes had become the order of the day. were perplexed; and those who could save themselves and run left their hearths and homes and migrated to the adjo union territory.

Letter from Swami Ramanand Teertha
to Shri Laik Ali Esq
Prime Minister of Hyderabad State
19.4.48

Dear M. L. A.

I am writing to you in a state of mourning. I hope you have received the telegram that I sent you on the 15th inst. Herewith you will find an enclosure containing my version of the tragedy. The original statement given by the satyagrahis is also attached.

I am addressing this letter to you with the pangs of thousands of mothers, and wives of Political in jails in the state. Are we not "sacred trust" in your charge? Should unarmed defenceless Political be finished off like this? Words fail me to describe the gruesomeness of the tragedy. I am growing rather sceptic about the whole situation. If such incident occurs here or elsewhere, I cannot imagine the tragic result that may follow.

The evidence if properly and impartially arranged, would prove that it was a deliberate and well planned move. I smell some conspiracy. That is why I have demanded an impartial non official tribunal to investigate the case. Our lives should not be dismissed so cheaply as that. That would be a bad men for the state.

I have every reason to believe that there was an element of Rajakars in those who came from outside to perpetrate the crime.

Even in these darkest moments, I appeal to your sense of justice. I believe this is a case for criminal proceedings against those who are involved in the affair. . .

The question of our safety looms large now. How do you propose to safe guard these? My satyagrahis are inquisitive about it.

On the assurance of the Deputy Director of Prisons who was for investigation here, I have suspended the fast for ~~for~~ after four days. I did not want to trouble you at this stage because I know you are too busy. But as the head of the state administration, I have approached you, for dear justice.

The Deputy Director general has promised me that he would return within five days after submitting his first report for further investigation and action. I do not know what the outcome of his findings is going to be, because departmental enquiries are always shadowed. Any how I have respected the word of honour that he has given me

The deceased has a wife and two children
I request you to sanction a monthly allowance of
Rs. 100 for them.

I have only suspended the fast. I hope you or I will not be forced to resume it. Hoping to hear from you. with cheer

Yours sincerely

1) The death of the political is in the nature of a gruesome Cold blooded murder which should fall within the Scope of the Rajafia penal code.

2) I hope those who are involved in this should be summarily dismissed and tried in a Court of law (3) I suspect a pre arranged plan. Circumstantial evidence goes to prove it.

4) A clique in the official ranks has deliberately manoeuvred this. (5) There was absolutely no cause for the Lathi charge while the Satyagrahis were offering prayers there were pounced upon and beaten. They have not retaliated. No person of the jail has even the slightest injury.

6) The Satyagrahi received fatal injury at 6-30 P.M. and no cognisance of was taken of till 10 P.M. All this while he was unconscious. At 10-30 P.M (i.e) after 4 hours the jail doctor was informed. He immediately attended to the case. The person died a couple of hours later. This period of four hours is significant I consider it to be the most heinous and a criminal crime and dereliction of duty. Perhaps immediate medical attendance could have averted the Catastrophe.

Dwhen the Siren was sounded all the doors are reported to have been kept open. Is it permissible?

8) Amongst those who are involved in Lathi charge there seems to be at least some element of Tamil had ul must been Rayakars.

9) I was kept ignorant of it till 9 A.M. next day. It was only when I heard cries that "a Satyagrahi has been killed" that I wrote to the Superintendent. An hour later he came and told me that one man was injured. He did not report to me the death though the Post Mortem was actually going on in this jail premises at that time

This makes the Conduct of the superintendent Z/ Suspicious,

10) I demanded corpse of the Satyagrahi as he was a relative of mine. I was not even allowed to see him.

11) I requested the superintendent to allow me to see the Satyagrahis so that I should offer solace and remove the panic. That is not allowed

My question is are the lives of thousands of Satyagrahis who are the trust in charge of the government going to be finished off in this manner. I have asked the political Hunger-strikers to take meals though they were reluctant to do so unless they met me. I have ~~ever~~ them restored normal conditions by restricting the fast to myself only.

I demanded justice fair play.

By the bye I may mention that though the first Talukdar came to the jail more than once after the incident he did not see me. I have no complaint to make. But that makes me more sceptic and a feeling is growing upon me that this incident was perhaps the beginning of some thing or thing more ominous to come.

The complaints of politicals about the conditions in this jail are many. I wish to discuss discuss them with you. Before you leave I will hand over to you a letter addressed to the premier It is confidential and should be treated as such. I have asked the few satyagrahis who are allowed to meet me to write down their statement and handed over to me so that I can send it to the higher authority who comes. I will do so, if possible please bring those persons here and you take down the statement I do not wish the any local jail authority to be present while our talks are going on. 17-4-48

Dear KB 20-4-48

The Govt. communique appearing in "Amrose" dated 19-4-48. regarding the recent tragedy in this jail is a novel piece of surprise to me. I regret ~~hope~~ the Govt. could go to such a length of flimsy assumptions. Am I to take it that this is issued after your first report was

I hope not.

Any way I have grown rather sceptic about the justice that is going to be meted out in this case after reading the communique. You can very well realise the wave of dissatisfaction that will passover the minds of the politicals here. If any body resumes the fast I am not responsible for it. That would be perfectly justifiable I think.

Will you please see that this communique is rectified and true fact published.

I am waiting for your return.

I have suspended the fast in deference to your promise. I hoped I will not be disappointed.

I hope I should not reiterate the urgency of effectively safeguarding the lives of the politicals in this jail by dealing with the culprit strongly.

I hope I will not be transferred unless I feel that the lives of the politicals are safe in this jail

Yours sincerely

Sd/-

A heart rending account of the atrocities perpetrated on the innocent people in the villages of Bidar district has been given by a Lingayat Swami of Raichur who toured the district recently in the guise of a Fakir. It is reported several villages have been looted and are deserted. Thousands of women have been abducted. ~~and hundreds have been raped~~ Properties worth crores of Rupees were looted. Those who could run under such circumstances have now gone. But those who are obliged to stay there are now determined to face the dangers boldly — may they have girded up their loins to defend themselves against odds we are now receiving the news that several villages are working in coordination and putting up a brave fight and are succeeding in repelling the attacks of the Gundas this shows that the they are maintaining their morale and they will continue to do so

Karnatak is proud of sending fighters like Basavaraj on the ~~front~~ fighting front. There are many others who are trying their utmost to work against odds and to keep the flame burning. Karnatek has played its role boldly. The student in particular have made a history. Apart from the College student, even young boys of High Schools responded to the call and quitting their institutions fell headlong into whirlpool of movement. ~~I cannot just mention the~~ The large number of students from Shorapur and Yadgir who were there till very recently can very well give us an idea of the terror they had become to the Govt. So too were the district students from other places

The immense sacrifice of the people is highly creditable. Of course it is a fact that no sacrifice is too great to win the freedom of a nation country. However our hearts cannot but go out in sympathy with those who have actually suffered. Many a martyr deserves our reverence and veneration. Names of Basavaraj and Bhimsenrao Desai ~~are to be written in~~ will occupy a special place in the history of the Karnatak movement the former ~~fell victim~~ in his onward march in the freedom struggle fell a victim to attacks of Razakar and the Nizam police, while the latter was done to death in the Gulbarga Central Jail. May their souls rest in Peace The movement history of the movement has all the more been brightened by such martyrs.

15th July 1948

For Democrat.

VIII

One more Resignation

The so called Interim ministry of Hyderabad which was constituted in december last was some how made to appear to represent different communities, parties or sections so to say. It was an attempt of the Nizam to deceive the world ~~by showing to the world~~ that the atmosphere is cleared and it is only a few individuals or groups who are trying to mar the otherwise peaceful atmosphere of the state by raising false slogans. It is an irony of fate that some people also fell a victim to the ~~mba~~ such intrigues and they were won over by the Nizam and were called upon to embelish the ministerial chairs.

In fact all the non muslim members of the Cabinet were unfit in as much as the ultra communal structure the political firmament was dense with the clouds of rank communalism and Muslim Chauvinism. Under such circumstances an impartial observer wished that no non communal minded should cooperate with the Govt, yet individuals like G Ramacharya, J V Joshi, Mallikarjunappa did extend their hands of cooperation tiding over the strong wave of protest and entered the Cabinet of course on the eve of the office acceptance they did not fail to announce their pious intention of serving the people and trying to improve the state of affairs in the state administration Not that in the least of hearts they did not realise that by joining the Govt they would serve no other purpose than adding a few chips to their coffers what ever it is a few non muslim non officials were bagged by H E H the Nizam

A new era commenced from December 1947. The world at large knew that it was a sort of a symptome treat superficial treatment that caring to reach above the root of the disease. The entry of new ministers did not alter the situation They could not change the communal attitude of the majority of the ministers and hence they could not stem the tide of atrocities committed by the Razakars In fact owing to the Representatives of the Ittehadul in the Cabinet the Razakar organisation received a sort of legal sanction and they were let loose Loot arson, rapes, doing to death the innocent people became the order of the day Every time these acts when the attention of the Govt was drawn to such lawless acts and heinous deeds; the Govt readily with a communique contradicting all such reports and posing as though nothing serious took place The duty of the Govt ends there. Of course it is too late for the Govt to try to show that Govt does not identify itself with the Ittehadul muslimeen or Razakars Does not the man in the street know who rules Hyderabad ? Nizam with a clear conscience or Razvi ? Razvi is the defacto ruler getting cracks all the modern democratic principles he holds that Hyderabad is an Islamic state and he is out to proclaim its independence and to defend it. He wants that if Hindus want to stay here they should do so at the mercy of the muslims who are in minority This is an open challenge to the world.

Under such circumstances could the so called ministers do fit to nod their head and be a party to the communalism autocratic rule They could at best see the working of it from within, and only on this ground they could justify their acceptance of office The new ministers however began to attend to their portfolios with a right earnestness But to their great surprise they gradually began to realise that the atmosphere was not congenial to their for their schemes to be put into execution Everyday fresh harrowing tales of their own kith and kin being looted and murdered reached them It began to dawn on the non muslim non official ministers that they could hardly alter change the situation But it was Mr G Ramacharya who took the opportunity of exposing

Contd on Page 21

The Constitution of the Communist Party of India (Rules in April 1948)

The second congress of the C.P. of India on March 6, 1948 passed the following resolution

"The Congress resolves that henceforth the organisation of the communist Party of India will be confined to the territory of the Indian Union and the committees and units at present in Pakistan will be free to form themselves into a separate Party"

Preamble

The C P of India, the political party of the Indian working class, of its vanguard and most organised detachment, the highest form of its class organisation. The communist Party of India fulfils the role of the leadership of the proletariat, the toiling peasant and the other sections of the toiling people, organising them in the struggle for the victorious anti-imperialist and agrarian revolution, for complete national independence, for the establishment of a people's democratic state led by the working class, for the realisation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to build up socialism and a classless society, according to the teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

The C.P. of India is a monolithic fighting organisation which is strong by reason of its solidarity and iron discipline. The strength of the party lies in its unity of will and action which are incompatible with any deviation from the programme, any violation of party discipline and factional grouping inside the party.

The C P of India demands of its members active participation in the work of the party and selfless sacrifice for the fulfilment of the programme of the C.P. of India and of the international Communist movement. It demands also the adherence of the members to the Constitution of the party, the implementation of all decision of the party and the strengthening of fraternal international relations both between the toilers of the various nationalities of India and of all countries of the world.

The C.P. of India shall work in all the organisations of the toiling people and among the masses, seeking to win them over from all reformist influence, for the immediate establishment of a People's Democratic state in India and for building socialism the first stage of communism.

Article I. Name: C.P. of India

Article II Emblem:- Two ponies (?) stair in the centre of which is placed a crossed hammer & sickle, representing the unity of workers & peasants & with a circular inscription. C P of India

Article III. Membership: (Section I) Any person of eighteen years of age or more regardless of race, sex, colour, religion, caste or nationality who resides in India including the Indian states, & whose loyalty to the working class is unquestioned shall be eligible for membership.

Note. Young comrades between 14 & 18 years shall be organised into separate cells. They will function as fractions in the mass organisations such as student Union & youth league

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and they will not participate in the elec : or voting on resolutions of the party, but they will be guided by the Party committees of their respective areas.

Section(2) A member of the party is one who accepts the programme of the party, who works in one of the party organisations obeys the decisions of the party and regularly pay the membership dues.

Section(3). Every application for membership must be made individually to the local cell & must be backed by at least two members of the party who know the applicant well, - his political past his place of work and residence the recommendation must be confirmed by the local town or district committee.

Note(1) If a leading member from another political party comes over to the party, in addition to the sanction of the district, town or local committee it is necessary to have the sanction of the district town or local committee it is necessary to have the sanction of the provincial and central committee, before he is admitted to the membership of the party

Note 2 - Members once expelled from the party can be readmitted only by provincial committee

Article IV - Party dues

Section(1) Membership fee, according to the rate fixed by the ~~Com~~ central committee shall be paid by every member except in cases of where periodical collection of membership may be allowed

Note - The local or town committee on the recommendation of the cell may exempt any member from payment of member's fee on grounds of unemployment

Section(2). Income from the membership fee shall go to the district committee

Section(3) The district provincial or central committee may fix and collect levies on the income of Party members for their funds

Article V

Rights and Duties of Members

Section(1) A member of the party must observe the strictest discipline ~~-~~ -ely and regularly participate in the political life of the Party and of the country, and carry out in practice the decision of the Party organisation

(2) He must tirelessly work to raise his ideological attainments to master the fundamentals of marxism leninism the chief political & organisational decisions of the party & explain them to the non party masses

(3) He must be, unless exempted, a member of a mass organisation (Trade Union, Kisan Sabha etc) for which he is eligible, and work there, under the leadership of a party committee

(4) All leading committees of the party from the local committee up to the central committee are elected either directly by the membership or through their elected delegates. Every committee must report regularly on its activities to its party organisation.

(5) In matters of provincial or district nature, the party organisations have the right to exercise full initiative and to take decisions within the limits of the general policies & decisions of the party

(6) After a thorough discussion, the majority vote decides the policies of the party & the minority is in duty bound to, carry out the decisions.

Section (2) Party members disagreeing with any decision of a Party organisation or committee have the right to appeal to the highest bodies of the Communist party of India, its central committee and the All India Congress. The decisions of the All-India congress are final. While the appeal is pending, the decision must, nevertheless, be carried out by the members of the party.

Section (3) A member can transfer himself from one district or province to another with the permission of the district or provincial committee respectively. Permission of the central committee is required for transfer to another country.

Section 4. The question of the expulsion of any member from the party is decided by a meeting of the cell or party unit of which the person concerned is a member, and is confirmed by the district committee or by a higher committee.

Pending the decision of the district committee or a higher committee, the person concerned can be removed from party work.

Article VI. Structure of the Party

Section I. The main principle on which the structure and organisation of the party is based is called democratic centralism. This means that

a) All the leading organs (i.e.) Party committees) of the party from top to bottom are elected

b) the leading party committee, periodically report on their work to their party organisation.

c) the strictest party discipline and the subordination of minority to majority.

d) Every organisation and every branch of the party, as well as every individual member, has the right of communicating his respective wishes, suggestions, remarks or complaints directly to the central committee of the party at any time.

e) Decisions of the Central committee and of the higher party organs are unquestionably obligatory for lower organs and for all members of the party.

Article VII. Primary units

Section I) The basic and the lowest unit of the party is a cell, which is organised on an industrial or a territorial basis. A cell is formed of 3 or four party members working in a factory, mill, department, plantation, Unit or an institution. Party members who cannot be in a factory cells etc. are organised in street, locality, chawl, bustee, ward or village cells.

Section II. The cell is the living link between the masses of workers, peasants and other citizens within its area or sphere and the leading committee of the party. Its tasks are

a) To carry out the directions of the higher committee

b) work the masses in its factory, etc or locality for the political and organisational decisions of the party.

(c) Draw in militants and sympathisers as new members and educate them politically

(d) Helps the district, local or town committee in its everyday organisational and agitational work.

Section 3) : To carry out the current work, the cell at its meeting elects a secretary who is confirmed by the local town or district committee.

Article VIII

District organisation

Section I. The district, town or local organisation shall comprise all the cells in the given territory of the district, town or locality, which shall be defined by the provincial committee and normally shall correspond to the administrative divisions. These organisations are formed subject to confirmation by the next higher committee.

Note: Local or town committees are intermediate between the cell and the district committee and their areas are defined by the district committee from time to time.

Section 2) The highest body of the district, town or local organisation is the district, town or local conference which has to meet at least once a year. A specially delegated representative of the district or provincial committee shall be present at this conference. This conference discusses and confirms the report of the district, town or local committee, elects the district, town or local committee, the size of the committee being determined by the respective conference, the number which will be previously fixed by the Provincial committee.

Between district, town or local conferences the highest party body is the district, town or local committee.

Section 3. The district, town or local committee elects a secretary & is confirmed by the provincial or district committee, organises, and confirms lower units and fractions in the mass organisation, organises collection of membership dues, guides the work of lower units and the fractions in mass organisation, and has charge of the district, town or local funds. They can elect delegates to a conference of the next higher committee, when it is not possible to hold their own conferences for the purpose, subject to the permission of the higher committee.

In order to carry out its task efficiently, the members of the district, town or local committee may distribute among themselves the chief functions of the committee as a whole. — Secretary to be responsible for and to lead the work of the committee as a whole. — organisers to check up lower ~~organisation~~ units, — Heads of fractions in mass organisations; — distribution of literature and literature account — Treasurer, accountant of the funds. — Party schools & education.

The district, town or local committee will give regular reports on its work to the provincial or district committee on the dates and in the form which are fixed by the Provincial or District committee.

Note (1) According to the concrete condition of work, the district, town or local committee may combine several of these functions etc. The district committee may appoint organisers other than its members to check up and guide lower units and fractions in mass organisations. It can form sub-committees or special cells for proper functioning of the party and mass fronts if necessary.

Note 2 The provincial committee may permit the establishment of a secretariat for a district or Taluk committee if necessary.

~~Draft~~ Article 27 (3).

Provincial organisation

Section (1) A provincial organisation shall comprise all Party organisations in the given province whose boundaries will be defined by the All India Party congress or by the Central committee.

The highest body of the provincial organisation is the provincial party conference which shall meet ordinarily every year and which shall be composed of delegates elected by the conference of the districts in the province. The quota of delegates for the provincial conference is fixed by the provincial committee, taking into account the numerical strength of the party in the districts and other factors.

The Provincial party conference discusses and confirms the report of the work of the provincial committee and elects a new provincial committee, the size of the committee being determined by the conference, as well as delegates to the All India communist party congress. Extraordinary conferences are called on the decision of the provincial committee or on the decision of the provincial committee or on the decision of party members represented at the last provincial conference, provided that the central committee sanction the same.

Section 2: The provincial committee elects a secretary. It also elects a secretariat of not more than nine members including the secretary, which will be charged with the responsibility of carrying out the decisions and the work of the provincial committee between its ~~two~~ sessions. The secretary of the provincial committee directs the proper distribution of party workers and ensures the fulfilment of the decisions of the provincial conference, the provincial committee and the directives of the central committee of the party. The Secretaries of each provincial committee are confirmed by the secretariat central committee of the party. The provincial committee, with the permission of the central committee, can also elect delegates to the All India congress or conference when it is not possible to hold the provincial conference for the purpose.

Section (3) In order efficiently to carry out the tasks which face the provincial committee and to ensure the proper leadership of the work of the lower party organisations, the members of the provincial committee are attached to definite districts of the province and divide among themselves the functions of the provincial committee such as:

(a) Editor of the provincial organ (to be confirmed by the central committee)

(b) ~~Organisation~~ organisers to check up the lower units;

c) Heads of fractions in mass organisations (d) Distribution and Production (of allowed by the central committee) of literature and accounts of the same.

e) Treasurer of the Provincial Party funds; (f) Party schools & Party education (g) Head of special department

Note: According to concrete conditions of the work, the provincial committee may combine several of these functions in one comrade, form new functions etc. The provincial committee may appoint organisers other than its members to check up lower units and fractions in mass organisations. It can form sub committee or special

at cells for proper functioning of the party and the means mass fronts, if necessary.

Section (6) The provincial committee leads all the work of the provincial organisations in the intervals between two provincial conferences, represents the provincial organisation of the party in relation with other organisations and institutions, and guides their activities, distributes the forces and funds of the provincial organisations and has charge of the provincial treasury. To strengthen the leadership of the district organisations within the province, and to ensure a thorough check-up on the fulfilment of decisions, the provincial committee sends representatives as organisers, and reporters to districts.

Note:- The provincial committee may constitute any town committee as a district committee considering the industrial and political importance of the town.

Section (7) The provincial, district or local committee, may co-opt members to fill any vacancies that may occur. They may dissolve and nominate lower units or members thereof, they may postpone the congress of lower units, when they deem it necessary.

Article X

Central organisations of the Party

Section (1) The supreme [illegible] in the communist party of India is the All India party congress. Regular All India Party congress shall be held ordinarily every year. Extraordinary congresses are called by the central committee on the demand of party units having representation of not less than one third of the total party members represented at the last party congress. The extraordinary congress is to be considered as having full powers if it has delegates representing not less than half the membership of the party represented at the last regular party congress. Representation quota, as the congress and the method of election are decided by the central committee.

Note: If it is impossible to call a congress of the party, the central committee will call an enlarged session or the plenum of the central committee with the participation of the representatives of the provincial committees.

Section 2 - The All India Party congress

a) discusses and confirms the report of the central committee

b) revises and changes the programme and rules of the Party - c) decides on the tactical line of the party on the basic questions of current politics

d) elects the central committee by a majority vote

e) elects a control commission to which appeals regarding disciplinary action are referred by the central committee

During the recess of the party congress, a small auditing commission has to be elected, which looks through the financial affairs of the party periodically and at the end of the congress reports on its work, and is then dissolved.

Section (3) The size of the central committee shall be decided upon by each All India Party Congress. The central committee shall be decided upon by each All-India Party congress. The central committee has a right to co-opt members to the central committee

Section (c) The central committee is the highest authority of the Party between All-India Party Congresses and is responsible for enforcing the Constitution and securing the execution of the General policies adopted by the democratically elected delegates in the Party Congress assembled. The [illegible] Committee represents the Party as a whole and has the right to take decision with full authority on any problem facing the party [illegible] two party congresses.

The central committee leads the whole work of the party in the interval between two party congresses organises various party institutions and guides their activities, appoints the editor of the [illegible] party organ, conforms the secretaries and editors of party organs of Provincial Party committees, distributes the forces and funds of the party and is in charge of central funds.

The central committee, under exceptional circumstances, is empowered to reconstitute itself and other committees and fractions and frame new rules. This reconstitution should be confirmed as soon as possible in an All India Congress or An All India Party conference, called by the central committee.

Section (5) The Central Committee elects from among its members a political Bureau and a General Secretary who will also be a member of the political bureau and act as its secretary. The central committee shall elect such additional secretaries or organise such departments and committees as may be considered necessary for most efficient work. The Polit-Bureau is charged with the responsibility of carrying out the decisions and the work of the central committee between its full session. It is responsible for all its decisions to the central committee. The size of the Polit Bureau shall be decided upon by Majority vote of the central committee.

The central committee shall ordinarily meet at least once in 3 months and the Polit-Bureau shall meet at least monthly.

Section (6) The members of the central committee are attached as representatives, organisers and [illegible] of the Central Committee to different provincial organisations and also divide among themselves the various fields of activity of the central committee.

a) Editor of the central party organ & central party Publications b) Party press and distribution of literature
c) Heads of work in All India Mass organisations
d) Party schools and Party education
e) Treasurer and keeper of central account
f) Heads of special apparatus.

Section (7) With the aim of strengthening the Bolshevik leadership of the party and ensuring check-up over the work of Provincial and district organisations, the central committee sends representatives, organisers and instructors who must work on the basis of special instructions laid down every time by the central committee or the Polit Bureau.

Section (8) The central committee may, when it deems necessary, call All India Party conferences. The central committee shall decide the basis of attendance at such conferences. Such conferences shall be consultative bodies auxiliary to the central committee.

Article XI.
Fractions in Mass Organisations

Section (1) At all congresses, meetings, and in the elected committees of the mass organisations, trade unions, Kisan Sabhas, student and women's organisations, co-operative societies, sports clubs, youth organisations, etc., and also in local self-government bodies, and in legislatures, where there are not less than two Party members, Party fractions are organised which must function in a disciplined Party way. They must strive to win the support of the non-party masses for the Party policy with a view to strengthening the unity, fighting capacity and mass basis of the organisations concerned.

Section (2) The fraction is completely controlled by the corresponding Party committee (central committee, provincial committee, district, Town or local committee or cell) and all questions must carry out, strictly and without vacillation, the decisions of the Party organisations which lead them.

The fractions of higher bodies of mass organisations, by agreement with the corresponding Party committees, may send directives to fractions of the lower bodies of the same mass organisation, and the latter must carry them out without fail as directives from a higher Party organ.

For current work, the fraction elects a secretary.

Article XII
Party discipline & Enforcement

Section (1) Preservation of the unity of the Party demands ruthless struggle against anti-party tendencies of forming factional groupings and provoking fractional struggle and splits within the Party. In order to enforce the strictest discipline inside the Party and achieve the greatest unity, the central committee shall not only take steps to remove all factions but shall also have the right to apply all Party penalties, to the point of expulsion from the Party in cases of violation of discipline or of factional activities.

Section (2) The decisions of the leading Party committee must be carried out exactly and rapidly. Failure to do so in the case of individual members may be punished by censure, public censure, removal from a responsible post, suspension or expulsion from the Party. Breaches of discipline by a Party committee may be punished by the removal of the committee by the next higher Party committee committee, which may then conduct new elections or appoint a new committee.

Section (3) Party members found to be strike-breakers habitual drunkards, moral degenerates, betrayers of Party confidence, guilty of financial irregularities, provocateurs or members whose conduct & action are detrimental to the party and the working class, shall be summarily expelled from the party and exposed before the general public.

Section (4) All Party organisation from the cell to the central committee have the right to hear and take disciplinary decision of a/not any individual member or organisation under their jurisdiction. The disciplinary action taken by lower units have to be confirmed by the committee above them. Pending this confirmation, they will be removed from responsible Post.

Section (5) The members punished shall have the right to appeal against any disciplinary decision to the higher committee right up to the Control Commission of the All India Congress of the Party.

Article XIII
Inter Party discussion

The free and business like discussion of party policy in the various organisation or in the party as a whole is the indefeasible right of every member of the party, arising from the inner party democracy. But interminable discussion on issues of party policy, which degenerate into an attempt on the part of an insignificant minority to force their views on the vast majority of party members or reduces itself into an attempt to form factional groups, cannot be tolerated, as it would be a gross misuse of inner party democracy and would result in splitting the working class and the party. Therefore, a wide inner Party discussion can be recognised as necessary only if :-

a) this necessity is recognised by one or more provincial organisations;

b) Inside the central committee there is not sufficient firm majority on the chief questions of the Party policy;

c) Despite the existence of a firm majority in the central committee for a certain point of view, the central committee, nevertheless, considers it necessary to verify the concrete correctness of its policy by discussion in the party.

Note :- Inner Party discussion, even when allowed under the above mentioned conditions, must be conducted under the strong leadership of the central committee and of the lower committees. The main issue of the policy under discussion must be clearly set forth in a written report and resolution which must form the basis of discussion in the various units which must be guided, as far as possible, by speakers from the central and provincial committees, specially sent down to them.

Article XIV - Rules & Bye laws

Section (1) Rules & bye laws shall be adopted, based on this Constitution, for the purpose of establishing uniform rules and procedure and for the proper functioning of the party organisations. Bye-laws may be adopted or changed by majority vote of the All India Congress or between two congresses by majority vote of the central committee.

Section (2). Provincial bye-laws, not in conflict with the

the new India constitution and [illegible] 91
or changed by majority vote of the Provincial conference or between two conferences, by majority vote of the Provincial committee

White Paper on States by states ministry — Thursday 8th July 1948

Province.	No. of states merged	Area in sq. miles	Population in Lakhs	Revenue Lakhs
Orissa	23	23,637	40.46	98.74
C P & Berar	15	31,749	28.34	88.31
Bihar	2	623	2 08	6 45
Madras	2	1,444	4.83	30.81
East Punjab	3	370	.80	10 38
Bombay	174	26951	43.67	309.15
Total	219	84,774	120.18	541.84

I Process of merging the states in the adjacent Provinces.

II The second is consolidation of states into centrally administered areas. This process has so far affected 22 states consolidated into the following into two units covering a total area of 19,061 square miles with a population of 14.37 Lakhs and a revenue of about Rs 160 lakhs.

Name of the new area	Number of states merged	Area in sq. miles	Population in Lakhs	Revenue in Lakhs
Himachal Pradesh	21	10,600	9.36	84.56
Kutch	1	8,461	5.01	80.00
	22	19,061	14.37	164.56

III The third is the integration of the territories of states so to create new viable units. This process of has so far covered a total area of 150,400 square miles with a population of 237.64 Lakhs

	State	No. of states merged	Area in sq. miles	Population in Lakhs	Revenue Lakhs
1	Saurashtra	217	31885	35.22	800.00
2	Matsya	4	7,536	18.38	183.06
3	Vindhya Pradesh	35	24,610	35 69	293.30
4	Rajasthan	10	29777	42 61	316.67
5	Madhya Bharat	20	46,273	71.50	776.42
6	Patiala & East Punjab states	8	10,119	34.24	500.00
	Total	291	150,400	237.64	2,819.45

V There are a few states according to the white paper, which have not been affected by any merger or integration schemes. Such states are :- 1) Sandur 2) Benares & Rampur (U P) 3) Tripura, 4) Khasi hill states, 5) Cooch Behar

Friends,

Hearty greetings to you all! Though forcibly shifted from Gulbarga jail, my mind is always absorbed in the various joys and sorrows I experienced there.

We are passing through very critical at the same time fast changing situation. We are to hold on and be firm until final victory is achieved. People outside are fighting the battle with stout heart. Those of us inside who have started the movement have to suffer all hardships in a serene mood. Maybe we may have to die inside the jail, but we shall certainly be bringing nearer the dawn of freedom for the people of Hyderabad.

I am not going to give in unless fundamentals are agreed to. No sacrifice is too great now. I am confident that none of you will shirk death if it comes to that. Let us face it with a joyous heart.

This is no ordinary struggle. The last battle of India's freedom and nationhood is being fought on the soil of Hyderabad. Let us not by our small weakness jeopardise the interest of India. None should expect any weakness on my part. I will hold the banner aloft even at the risk of being shot.

Do not get excited at inconveniences inside the jail. No representations are going to be of any avail. The instigation amongst jail officials will be there. They will instigate and thus create some situation to use force and justify it. Particularly there you should take utmost care to see that no further troubles are created. If you have grasped the exact situation and the stage to which the struggle has developed, you will realise the correctness of my suggestion.

The clouds of darkness will soon vanish & the Sun shine of new born freedom will soon emerge in all its effulgence.

I greet you all once again

Yours

Fascism in Hyderabad

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (To give him the shortest form of a title whose full length takes several lines to print, apart from further embellishments, denoting majesty and dignity) rules irresponsibly over some 17,000,000 people, of whom about 13% are Muslims and the rest Hindus. The towns, including Hyderabad itself, compare well in amenities and administration with other Indian cities. The Muslim Police especially seem efficient; one of the daily sights of the town is to see them clear the streets of all foot passengers and cars to way when H.E.H passes in an open and shabby car. For the Nizam reputed to be the richest man in the world and able at any moment to knock the bottom out of the precious stone market by offering his diamonds and pearls for sale, is passionately devoted to the verge of eccentricity. His administration is entirely in the hands of the Muslims. The Hindus in the Cabinet are hand-picked, and the Hindu 50% in the Assembly are powerless members of a purely decorative body. The Nizam himself is the last remnant of the great Moghals who ruled India 300 years ago. He is in fact the lineal descendant of their Viceroys. His Dominions, as he likes to call it, is the greatest of the states and stretches nearly, but not quite, across the whole width of Southern India. It has no access to the sea, though it attempted to attain one when the British ruled, and renewed the attempt in the last few months. It is a rich state in which no one pays income tax and in which the cultivators, oppressed as they are by levies and rents, are less poor than in many parts of India proper. The muslims own their share of land and property, though a great majority of them draw their wealth not from land, trade or industry, but simply as paid servants of the state in the Civil Service, army or police. Their rule is completely autocratic.

Like other princes, the Nizam has been maintained in his full dignity and power by a treaty made by the British some 150 years ago when the British left India last August, most of the princes quickly acceded to India or Pakistan. Since then, Sardar Patel has been astonishingly successful in arranging for the fusion of the states into new provinces or for their accession to India. Only the case of Kashmir, which has now become an international issue, and Hyderabad, which may be in the long run equally important,

still remain troublesome. A few days visit to Hyderabad
– which included conversations with the leading
Ministers, with Hindu Hindus leaders and with
cultivators in villages was sufficient to reveal to
me the complexity of the problem that confronts
Mr Patel.

With the departure of the British and the growth of
Nationalist and democratic feeling amongst Indians,
the anomaly of Hyderabad could not in any case long
survive. Nobody believes that the Nizam can permanently
maintain the complete independence which he desires.
Negotiations last year ended in a standstill agreement
which he desires for a period of twelve months the Nizam
shows he is in a position to build up whatever army he
wishes send ambassadors to represent him abroad
and fix up tariffs against the rest of India, is clearly
clearly impossible

On the face of it, India appears to have many
methods of pressure. Diplomatically Sir Walter
Monckton has done his best to arrange an amicable
settlement for his client, the Nizam India has shown
herself ready to acknowledge the special position of
[illegible] among the States and given accession and
practical surrender of the three subjects, it is
prepared to guarantee the future to the Nizam's dynasty.
If the Nizam remains recalcitrant, India could quickly
bring Hyderabad to heel by economic pressure
and perhaps arouse the [illegible] disruptive forces
within the Nizam's dominion. For Hyderabad contains
three main language groups; and schemes are
actively promulgated for the creation of three new provinces
which would amalgamate the Telugu speaking people
of Hyderabad with those who speak the same tongue in
Madras, the Maratha speaking people with their kinsmen
in the C P and Bombay and the Kanarese in a new province
built partly from Hyderabad and partly from Bombay.
The most important disruptive element, however, is the
Communist pressure from Madras Communist
enthusiasts make deep raids into Hyderabad Territory,
carry on propaganda and often loot wealthy citizens
before they return to the Madras Presidency.

It would seem at first sight that the Nizam would
yield quickly in what is clearly an indefensible position.
If India decides to encourage, instead of discouraging,
the activities of the State Congress Party in Hyderabad
and the various groups of communists, socialists
and others over the frontier, the state will disintegrate
even without economic or military pressure from India.
Why, then, does the Nizam not accept the very favourable
terms offered him by Mr Patel? Partly because he is
an astute and shifty politician who desires to give
up no shred or trimming of sovereignty

By playing for time he may hope, especially if the Kashmir issue is not speedily and peacefully settled, to improve his bargaining position and avoid accession or even constitutional reform. More important however, is the fact that he is surrounded by a body of fanatical muslims who would probably murder him if he agrees to accession.

The most powerful man in Hyderabad today is not the Nizam but Kasim Razvi, the leader of the former Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen. This is already a body of some 200000 able bodied muslims (I accept the figure given me) armed and ready to fight with any who threaten their power in Hyderabad. After talking to Kasim Razvi and to the principal ministers, I have no doubt that it is the unofficial Razakars rather than the Hyderabad army, which is in control of the situation. Both are comparatively small and ill armed. Hyderabad army which is in control of the situation I talked to Mr. Razvi in his home. He is a bearded muslim, I think in the early forties, with the look of a fanatic. He began by saying that English people could seldom understand the situation in India or Hyderabad especially, where the conditions of democracy did not exist. Any concession, let alone accession to India would mean the loss of muslim power in Hyderabad and the destruction of muslim Community there. Since muslim ascendency had no economic basis, to deprive muslims of their Political Power would mean their complete liquidation and probable starvation. Therefore he and his followers were not interested in any democratic theory, but simply determined to maintain their power by any means that was necessary. Given a settlement with India which confirmed muslim domination, he would agree to some constitutional reform which would give Hindus with Hyderabad more representation. As it was, attacks by various groups, including the Communists had destroyed the ancient communal peace of Hyderabad and compelled him to use his organisation to guarantee the security of the muslims. He agreed that looting and murder were always started by [illegible] proceedings on a large scale in the State, but declared that such

incidents were always started by the Hindus, and that only in two or three instances had his followers retaliated in kind. He challenged me to investigate incidents in the countryside for myself - this object, he said, since it was impossible to safeguard the Muslims scattered throughout the 24000 villages of Hyderabad, was to gather the Muslims together under Ittehad-ul Mussalman protection. He said that the Hindus had up to date arms and that his organisation had seldom better weapons than rifles. He denied that he wished for any special alliance with Pakistan, and declared that, if Hyderabad maintained its independence, it would not menace the frontiers of India.

I took up Kasim Razvi's challenge and found no confirmation of anything he said. His own speeches, which rouse in Muslim audiences a fanatical response not unlike the Nazi response to Hitler, gave the lie to his pacific tone when talking to me. Such evidence as I could obtain shows that bands of Ittehad-ul-mussalman volunteers lost and terrorise the countryside to their hearts' content. I followed Kasim Razvi's advice and visited an area where incidents were reported. Some 25 miles out of Hyderabad I found a typical Indian village of about 1000 persons which had been twice visited by armed Muslim raiders in recent weeks. One man shot in the leg was in the Hospital. Conversations with the villagers made it clear that women and children now sleep themselves up at home at night, while the braver among the men spend the night on the top of an ancient watch tower armed with a few muzzle-loading firearms. Because they were so armed, they succeeded in driving away the raiders on both occasions without serious loss. But an official from a neighbouring village confirmed their statement that other villages around had been less successful; and all of them agreed that if the new police order that they surrender their weapons were carried out, they would be doomed and helpless. Already some of them had left their villages. The rest in that case would follow. Other evidence shows that the depredations of the Ittehad-ul-musulman are carried on widely through the state, and the communist activity on the Madras frontier is welcomed by many villagers

because the Communists offer the only protection against Rajvi's marauding hands.

It will be seen that Hyderabad is a fascist state where civil liberty is hard to find. I enquired on my arrival whether there was a press Censorship, but was told that there was not. There had been a system of voluntary Censorship by the press itself, which understood, not to print matter likely to increase communal feeling - that is, of course not to print matter favourable to the Hindus and distasteful to the Muslims - but that it lapsed, and I was shown the local papers to prove that Criticism was permitted. The "Deccan Chronicle" in particular, was very vigorous against the Ittehad-ul-musalmin, and even reported cases against cases in which the Muslim police, which does not take action against the Ittehad-ul-musalman, had itself been caught red handed in acts of loot and violence. Here, it seemed, was an outlet for Criticism. Unfortunately, the next day the "Deccan Chronicle" and three other papers printed a Govt. Notification that as they had disregarded warnings and continued to print news which must be submitted to the censor before it was printed. Two other papers have been recently suppressed on a similar grounds. The leaders of Congress are in jail, but I would not press this as an infringement of Civil liberty since, following their non violent disobedience tactics, Congress counted jail as it did in the days of the British.

It will be seen that Mr Patel has a very pretty problem in front of him. I doubt if diplomacy can succeed, since I believe the Ittehad-ul-musalman to be more powerful than the the Nizam and his Govt., It is impossible both on grounds of security and unity for India to permit this large state under a hostile Govt., to cut right across the territory of southern India. At present India has no rights to enter Hyderabad with military force, and the present Indian Govt. would hesitate before applying economic pressure from the

communist – socialist elements and the state Congress. Delhi should turn a blind eye if not a favourable eye upon all such activities legal or illegal. The difficulty here is that Mr. Patil is hostile to communists and is as afraid of their growing strength in southern India as the Nizam & himself. Proposals that India should aid the Nizam to supress Communism on the Madras frontier are obviously misguided, if only because the Nizam would not and could not carry out his part of the bargain and supress the Ittehad ul Muslimin.

– Kingsley Martin
"The New Statesman & Nation"
March 20, 1948

Indian Embassies Abroad

Country	Name of the Ambassador	Salary per mensem	Annual
Embassy + dot 1) Egypt	Dr Sayed Hussain	6000 Rs Pkr	Rs 2,70000
2) Afghanistan	Mr Rafeek	5000	2, ±8000
3) Turkey	Mr Khan	5000	2,25,000
4) France	Sri N R Pillai	6500	3,00,000
5) Syria	Mr Surya	3000	1,58100
6) U S A	Sri B Ram Rao	8700	12,50000
7) U S S R	Mrs Vijayalakshmi Pandit	12500	5,39000
8) Japan			3,7:400
9) [illegible]			3,38800
10) Iran	Sayed Ali Zaheer	5000	2,15000
11) China	Mr K M Panikkar	6000	5,64,500
12) Siam (Envoy & minister)	Mr B Dey	2667	94 700
13) " Switzerland	Dhirubhai Desai	5,250	2,33600
14) " [illegible]	Mrs. M R Masani	5.500	2,69 400
15) Ambassador in Burma	Dr M A. Rauf	4,050	2,70,000
) Representative in Malaya	[illegible] Thivy	3875	1,98 200
17) " Ceylon	Mr V V [illegible]	2750	1,37,000
18) High commissioner in Canada	H S Malik	2250 + allowance $10000 Peramum	+ House allowance $650, +/ 2 00000
19) " in U K	Mr V K Krishna Menon	5500	23,69000
20) " Pakistan	Mr Sri Prakasa	3080	1,86000
21) Office of High Com in South Africa			1,47 200
22) Ambassador			2,12 000
23) Indian Commissioner in West Indies	Mr Satyacharan	2050	77,800

the ins and outs of the Govt, and broke the ice by tendering his resignation. The letters which he wrote in this connection to Mr. Laik Ali and H.E.H the Nizam ~~& others~~ throw sufficient light on the rotten state of affairs. No ~~one~~ man of Conscious could associate himself with a Government which obviously allows all sorts of oppression to be perpetrated on the non muslims of the state — may encourages the ~~M~~uslims to resort to all sorts of means to tyrannise the non muslims with a view to reducing their population and strength in the state. The resignation of Ramacharya who had sufficiently been in the good books of the Govt, and who had fervently hoped that Govt would one day or ~~the~~ other come round and would realise the sensibility of accepting the principles of democracy ~~Lumpgan and morley~~, should have served as an eye opener to the other allegues of this. But that was not to be. They wanted, perhaps, to take their own time to judge the things for themselves and be convinced of the current and cross current underneath.

Mr G. Ramacharya's resignation ~~was~~ accepted. It was not without its desired effect But the Govt took it only as a false allegation made with a view to condemning the Govt Days rolled on. Messrs Nallikarjunappa and Joshi stuck to their places perhaps thinking ~~that~~ Rami that G. Ramacharya was rather too impatient He should have allowed some time for the matters to improve They continued justifying their action. They were following ~~no~~doubt, the dictate of their Conscience. ~~Of Course~~ Six months after Ramacharya's resignation Mr G.V. Joshi followed suit, and the news is just to hand that Mr. Joshi's resignation has been accepted. His resignation shows his Conscience has awakened - though late. ~~He~~ while resigning he pleaded his inability to associate himself with ~~such~~ a Govt which ~~would~~ persists in allowing the semi-military organisation of Rangkand mobile of the ever increasing atrocities ~~of the~~ perpetrated by them on the innocent subject of H.E.H the Nizam's dominion. He was moved to tears when he heard the report from the mouth of the actual sufferers. He quotes about fifty instances. But the Caloas Govt interpreted all this as a mere pretext which for tendering resignation. The ~~Govt~~ Govt which has lost its moral backbone ever comes out with a communique stating that Mr Joshi resigned being threatened by the Bombay Govt that his property at Poona would be confiscating. ~~How~~ What a daring attempt to defend itself! ~~What the~~ whatever be the Govt's view the fact is that Mr. Joshi too, ~~though~~ was convinced, though late of the futility of continuing in the Govt under which is out to repress the non muslims in the state most ruthlessly

The time taken by Mr Joshi is sufficient, it is believed, for one to be alive to the situation, and to withdraw any support to such a communal cum autocratic Govt. It is high time that any body with a slight tinge of national feeling and a vague notion of democracy should at once cease to have to do anything with such a Govt. In the first place all the non muslim ministers should forthwith resign. It augurs well if the report that the Mallikarjunpa is resigning is true. Let this resignation of Mr Joshi not only set the other ministers but all the Govt servants striking and let there be a General non Cooperation. How long will the Govt servants put up with this unjust rule? What if a handful of us are interned in the Govt just to arouse dread in the eyes of the people: that unnecessarily makes the position of the Govt more strong seemingly? Hundreds of our brethren are slaughtered for no fault of theirs, thousands are deprived of their property and lakhs are obliged to leave their hearths & homes and seek shelter in the adjoining province. Let the Nizam & his Govt for certain that none except the Razakars are with him. Some one is with him now. He is even making bold to present the Hyderabad case before the Generals of the U.N.O. and is making a dignified attempt to deceive the world. The people should rise to the occasion and should strain every nerve to show how baseless and meaningless the attempt of the Nizam is.

V.D. Kulgaonkar
29th July, 1948
For Dawn

IX First Anniversary of Indian Independence

With hearts filled with mingled feelings of joy and Sorrow the first anniversary of India's independence is being celebrated allover the land with all its solemnity one year of ~~plans and schemes~~ trials and tribulations, a Year of plans and schemes, ~~one~~ a year of hopes fulfilled and fears ~~realised~~ has merged into History. It has nonetheless glorified India. On this auspicious occasion one is apt to cast backlooks back and convince oneself that there is ground enough to heave a sigh of relief for the realisation of yet a part of an uphill task.

The ushering in of the Independence of Mother land witnessed unforseen circumstances, circumstances which have blackened the pages of the history of mankind. The unnatural manner the unchristian understand of wars based on religion nation history, unnecessarily a number of fanatics wrought such a chaos mischiefs. Hardly can we find any parallel in the history of the world to the meaningless slaughter of millions of men to the sufferings of women and children to the mass evacuation that marred the ~~one~~ our unique traditions. Heart rending accounts of atrocities, perpetrated on innocent men and women, deliberate ill will to oust our own brethren from their kith and kin, hearths and homes, all formed main items of news for days together. Humanity was uprooted. The newly born Indian ~~govt~~ had to cope up with the situation - a task which in the ordinary circumstances could have unnerve the most talented and formidable ~~govt~~ Nectar and Poison ~~one~~ both emerged out of the churning of the ocean. The poison of communal frenzy was to be quelled by ~~our Sawyas Sachi Pandit Nehru~~ the leaders of our Nation and digested. That they did facing the odds That was the first colossal task that hardly gave our men at the helm of the affairs time to breathe.

Though the a new problem of calming down the passions of the people and yet more difficult task of giving them all shelter and food occupied the attention of our ~~govt~~, it could not afford to neglect other important problems that were necessary for laying down a strong foundation for a magnificent

structure of Indian nation - who would not realise the
danger of no less than six hundred various states —
the creation of British - in different parts of India? They
were the props of the British Imperialism. The rulers of these states
momentarily elated by the suggestion that they would
either join the neighbour dominion or would choose to be
Independent. Some of the daydreamers were at once
inclined to claim their Independance. It was definitely
a mischievous move on the part of the British deliberately
calculated to weaken the Indian Govt. Imagine
an Independent India with six hundred small
independent sovereign states? It is a mockery of
Independance of one of the big & oldest
Countries of the world. Could our saviours be so
thus & not at all. They wanted the princes to
realise that it would be roaming in the fool's paradise
to think that they were independent of the central Indian
Govt.. They brought out no time in turning the home
to the Princes the futility of continuing to rely on their
the Britishers. Now that they have withdrawn their
interest lay in linking their fate with the destiny of
India - of course for some, it was a bitter pill to
swallow. But there some did make vain attempts
to be a separate entity. But Sardar's ingenuity coupled
with his clear visualisation enabled him to handle
the situation very delicately and one after another
the princes realising their helplessness volunteered
to rise to the occasion and announced their readiness
to share the responsibility of building a consolidated
and a powerful Indian nation. The number of
States gradually dwindled; some either merging
in the neighbouring provinces, others forming
Unions. What a creditable achievement!

Nevertheless Hyderabad and Kashmir proved
two major states, one in the South and the other in the North
proved to be hard nuts to crack. They have been
the grave concern of the Indian Govt., Kashmir
of course acceded to India and consequently

India had to shoulder the responsibility of saving Kashmir from the clutches of Pakistan. ~~It assumed~~ Kashmir's problem assumed international importance India put up a brave fight both on the war fronts and in the Security Council. The World is gradually getting ~~coming to the~~ convinced of the unjust and vicious motives of Pakistan. India's prestige is at stake

Coming nearer home our own problem has been a source of head ache to the Indian Union. The stubborn attitude ~~exhibited~~ by H.E.H the Nizam guided by Kasim Razvi has been rather a source of great trouble to our Nation builders. The acts of lawlessness committed by the Razakars both inside the State and on the bordering area are ~~bring~~ the patience of India. war seems to be imminent to a large man. Claims of the Nizam to be an Independent Sovereign ruler of a Muslim state have more than encouraged the Rajvis to make hell of the heaven thus ~~enjoyed~~ endangering the integrity of India What a plight ~~of~~ the Hyderabadis as his demand at the top of their voice "Responsible Govt" in Hyderabad. Really in this year of Grace 1948 Hyderabad with its autocratic rule is an anachronism. The sooner it is wiped out the better this. It has been a stumbling block in the path of progress and development of India as a whole. We are sure India would not allow this weed to grow in the body politic It is question of a few days. who would consider the Independence of India complete with Hyderabad as it is in the very heart of it? This is another hurdle which the Govt., has to cross dexterously.

while ~~India~~ the new born India was still adjusting itself to the peculiarly strange circumstances a plot was hatched to over throw the National Govt which aimed at establishing a secular state with equal opportunities to all irrespective of Caste and Creed. An attempt similar to that which cut short ~~the~~ six the lives of six Young Ministers of Burma was being made here. But unfortunately the whole Nation had to pay a very high price to unearth the plot. The cruel hand of an assassin extinguished the Light of the Universe. The Father of Nation lays the altar

of Truth and Non-violence. What more calamity can there be than the fall of a guiding star. The ocean was stormy, the clouds overcast, the Captain had to steer through the ship of the state. It did require formidable courage to weather the storm. But the Captain has proved equal to the task.

With all these extraordinary conditions staring in the face, the leaders of India did not fail to devote their due attention to the other vital problems of the Nation on which rests the all round progress of the country. There were the problems of undertaking big schemes to improve the economic condition of the country, there was the question of the labour welfare and industrial dispute & the rapid industrialisation of the Country. All these found satisfactory solution at the hands of our leaders — the national Govt.

So in fine, one cannot but admit and admit with a feeling of deep satisfaction and appreciation that the first year of Independance has recorded great achievements leading to a glorious future. But pity it is that critics are not wanting to condemn the Govt. outrightly for whatever it has done so far. To them the Govt., is unworthy of the confidence reposed in them by the people. Is it really so? The answer of this question depends upon the understanding of the position attitude of these critics. Critics no doubt there should be. But the critics should never indulge in negative type of work. Mere outright condemnation would serve no purpose but to widen the gulf. If there is a pious motive of bringing about some improvement in the existing system, a critic will never let loose his tongue. He will come forth with positive, constructive, practicable schemes and cooperate with the Govt. in putting them into practice. Merely because there are some differences of opinions, the present attitude of these critics is never justifiable. They should realise the difficulties that

faces the leaders and then accuse the National Govt. of lithargy or other faults.

Of these critics the socialists and Communists form the main bulk. The Socialist severing their connection with the Congress – the party in power formed an opposition group. Their plea is that they want to establish a socialist state in India and the present Govt. being pro capitalist, cannot be expected to liquidate capitalism which is a menace to the nation. They profess to be the sole emancipator. They seem to brook no delay. The present Govt. with Pandit Nehru at the head can never be accused of Capitalistic motives. The difficulty is there is always the difference between the person who sees things is handling the situation and trying to find a way out, and the person who stands at a distance and avails and simply says "Govt should look into this!" The passive onlooker should at least wait and see. Impatience in problems affecting the whole nation seldom stands in good stead what do the bills of abolition of Zamindari indicate? Are they to perpetuate Capitalism? Of Course the critics may bear in mind that they changes they expect cannot be brought over over night! we have to undo and then do. That is to be realised. That will certainly take time The goal to be achieved is there – It is the same the critics had better see if the Govt is on its way to its goal or it has taken altogether a different path. They had had better appreciate in fact that any new national Govt can thrive only where it is full support from the public. Their cooperation is most needed in the initial stages when things are to begin afresh

These Communists are extremists. They seem to see nothing good in this Govt. Their attitude has passed the stage of a mere critic, they are we are afraid taking ominical attitude which is most injurious to the Cause of the Nation which has yet to attain its proper place in the world.

So let the critics remember, one year of Independance is too short a period for getting seeing our dreams realised.. It is useless to blame the Govt for simply wasting the precious time The fact is far from this. The Govt has utilised every minute at its disposal for the upliftment of the Common man They deserve all our praise and assurance for of Goahearty cooperation for in the future.

V P Devaggoudar

X

Homage

For Democrat.

17th Aug "For Democrat"

what an irony of fate for this advanced age, and the so called civilised era to be called upon to be prepared to hear the sorrowful tale of cold blooded murders of persons of bold independent progressive views, at the hands of the fanatics How much did we wish to see that history did not repeat itself at least in this regard with all the talks of civilisation and theory of evolution the beast deal in man seems yet to dominate in him. It is no wonder therefore, if one is inclined to believe that human nature has undergone no change for the better. what a folly to believe that no two diverse elements can live together or rather one cannot allow a man of holding diverse views to live! One has but to shed tears at the fall of man to the abysmal depth of degeneration.

On the mid night of 21st-22nd of August witnessed Hyderabad witnessed such a degeneration of humanity. Mr-Shelulla, the editor of 'Imroz' a Urdu daily was cruelly done to death in front of his house own house. It was not an accident- no it can never be. It must have been the consummation of a well thought of preplanned conspiracy. What ever be the young muslim let a journalist with fell a victim to the ultra fanaticism of the rank communalists. The So called Razvees of the Deccan and the Asafia Throne have, to their credit many a black deed. How Lakhs of non muslim refugees who have migrated to the neighbouring provinces leaving their hearths and homes in the state, thousands of houses looted and burnt, hundreds of cases of rapes and ever increasing incidents of arson. ruthless slaughter all bear ample testimony to their unblinching determination to offer humanity at the altar of fanaticism and false prestige. The murder of Shelulla has made added, so to say one more feather to their Cap!

The Govt of Hyderabad seems to have assimilated the teachings of the lofty ideals of Geeta. The Govt has attained the status of a true Sthitaprajna (Sthitaprajnya). It is the least affected by the conflagration under its very feet. It has no hesitation in declaring now and then that Hyderabad has been traditionally a centre of an abode of peace, a centre of Hindu muslim unity and what not. What a pride! what a bliss! This is not a bliss of ignorance. What a courage to muster the strength in order to unleash attempts to enlist the sympathy of all the nations the world over. What has Govt to say about Shelulla? In the most unequivocal terms it offers its explanation. "There is no room in Hyderabad for such traitors" like Shelulla. what right has he to speak against the communal and fascist policy of the Govt! what How dare she he oppose Razvi and his Razakars who are the defacto rulers of this premier State of India - nay the aspirants of flying the Asafia flag over the Red fort of Delhi. Hyderabad is a muslim state and it can never tolerate the propaganda of Responsible Govt. It is only the muslims who uphold the cause of Islam, profess to defend & perpetrating atrocities on the innocent masses who alone have right to rule over Hyderabad. It is these people who constitute not more than 13% of the population of Hyderabad who have to rule right to rule over the 88% of the population Especially muslims who oppose this ideology are more disloyal than the non muslims, and they do the deserve the treatment meted out to Shelulla" Who can say anything against this? one of the Ministers in the present ministry openly declared that people of these holding views are different from the Hitlerand should die a death. So the fate which Shelulla met should not surprise one on the other hand one has to compliment the Soldiers of Razvi for losing no time in carrying out his instructions to the word It was quite in keeping with the details of secret instructions issued to every member or a sympathiser of the Ittehad

Poor Ittehadis! will they never realise that such assassination the treacherous cruelty, do never succeed in extinguishing the fresh the individuals upholding it may very well be subdued by resorting to all sorts of unscrupulous means but the truth grows - nay shines all the more. A plant cut grows with double vigour. These methods may create reign of terrorism for the time being But it is the truth which ultimately survives all the tests. Are we not to learn lessons from history and improve! But this does not seem to have dawned upon the Nizam and his satellites).

Shelulla - (may his tribe increase) will go down in the History of Hyderabad as a noble martyr. Hyderabad will ever be proud of such sons. He was one of those few (that can be counted on fingers) muslims in Hyderabad who made bold to resist the torrent of communalism which has caused such an havock, and has shaken the very foundation of the state. The reactionary forces thought in their own way that progressive outlook could be easily crushed Not that Shelulla did was not aware of the risk he was running in. Having known it what Precautions did he take to avoid falling a victim to the wrath of the Razvis? Upholders of truth never budge an inch from the right path they have chosen inspite of threats and intimidations There lies their courage and greatness. We are sure that Shelulla has not spilt his blood in vain. May his soul rest in peace

31st August, 1948
Delhi.

Yet Another attempt — The last one

What a rare article the most upto date newspaper has been in this jail. Nowadays. In such critical times as these are, to have to go without a newspaper is more than a rigorous imprisonment. It is starvation of mental torture and hence more painful than physical pain. Time and tide wait for none. Whether the B' class detenus in the Gulbarga Central jail get the papers or not, it is not the look out of the happenings and course of events. They do take place. We, in the jail are at present more concerned with the question of Indo Hyderabad relations than any other thing in this World. Things have come to a critical pass and only at about this time entry of any paper was from any where was banned, so to say, From Sixth to 11th there was complete dislocation. Even on the evening of 10th we were content with reading & rereading the different items of news that had appeared in the issue of Sixth. The only thing on which most of us were laying stress was the speech of Mr Lal Bhi in the Legislative Assembly. He reiterated the Nizam's Govt stand of Independance of Hyderabad. His speech was a list of grave allegations and accusation against the Govt. of India - all based on falsehood. What ever he, our main concern was the solution of the unnecessarily prolonged deadlock either peacefully or otherwise. Naturally our discussion centred round the one theme — the step which the Indian Union Govt is going to take to put an End to this growing menace. Of course most of us were inclined to accuse the Govt of India of lethargy, inaction patience and forbearance amounting to weakness and what not. With the same thought haunting me I went to bed.

Soon I found myself not in the central jail, but in my house chit chatting with some of my old friends taking stock of the situation. What I heard was shocking and exceedingly painful. The Razvis and Razakars realising the consequences of the military intervention by the Indian Union Govt. had resorted to the scorched earth policy they tried to destroy the bridges and other important avenues and other resources. Not only this they had not failed to undertake a 'blitzkrieg' programme of loot and arson of slaughter and atrocities in the short interval at their disposal. The result was, hundreds that innocent were killed & thousands were rendered homeless. The interval fortunately was too short. At long last as the most impatient have preferred to call it, the Indian Union Govt was awakened and at last decided to send its military in Secunderabad to restore the law against the will of the Nizam to station the state & to preserve the the internal peace and tranquility. Even the presence of the army, as was expected was not sufficient warning to the Fanatic Nizam and his Satellites. In their vain hope to put up a brave defence, the Nizam - May his soul

pullers had ~~mass~~ insisted on ~~their~~ carrying on the atrocious deeds and rather has accepted the challenge thrown a challenge to the Indian Union forces. The military action had begun. The talks of flying Asafa flag over ~~all the~~ Red Fort had dwindled into nothingness. The authors of these preposterous talks had already left Hyderabad and perhaps their poor followers who had fallen an easy prey to their meaningless prattle were the only who had not the courage to withdraw from the front of their atrocities. The inevitable had happened. ~~The~~ The Indian army which had been sent here merely to maintain internal peace & security could no longer leave the reigning lawless. It had to curb it ~~by~~ with force ~~the cost of this~~ This entailed immense loss of lives of the ~~up~~ holders of Hyderabad. At long last the truth had dawned upon the Nizam that he was in Fools Paradise and he had to be realistic. But it was too late what ever little he could have secured as a ruler by an immediate settlement with the Indian Union he had to forgo. My friends were narrating in detail all that had happened ~~but~~ all of a sudden I was awakened. So I was in dreamland. The 11th dawned and as wiser counsels had prevailed on the man in charge of newspapers he thought it advisable to hand over all the issues of Times of India from first to 11th sept. This was some ~~more~~ more than a sumptuous feast to us. We fell upon them wonder ~~so~~ to say when we brought them to our ward, and lo! what a wonder. The news paper ~~revealed~~ revealed to us something quite consistent with my dream. We ~~read with a sigh~~ and in the paper and read with a sigh of relief ~~that~~ Pandit Jawaharlal's statement in the Dominion Parliament over Hyderabad. one by one I was clear that the Indian Govt was sending troops to Secunderabad Mr C R, the Govt General's last minute ~~advice~~ advice to the Nizam also appeared. There were incident of ~~kidnap~~ kidnap and ~~murder~~ border places where the nizam's military personnel were captivated. But all this was of no avail to the Nizam. He wrote back to Mr C R on the 12th that there was nothing serious in Hyderabad it was only the malicious propaganda conducted by the Hindus & he do not favour an honourable settlement between Hyderabad and the Indian Union that had ~~led~~ led Rajaji to think the situation in Hyderabad to be serious. He did not want the Indian Union military to march to Secunderabad. Mr V.P. Menon on behalf of the Govt gave perhaps the last ultimatum to the Nizam. Still the Nizam remains unaffected. He may be wondering at it. It is not that he is strong enough to cope up with the situation. All this indicates the logical conclusion of the fanaticism and false prestige and the uncalled for stubbornness. ~~It is evident~~ It is not sufficiently evident that a man who is obsessed with this idea of false prestige experiences unsurmountable difficulties in withdrawing from the position he has so wrongly taken. Now no time seems to have been lost by the Indian Govt in taking. It was only on the morning of 13th that we saw aeroplanes hovering over us. There was noise resembling that of explosion. It did not take time for us to come to the conclusion that it was aerial bombardment. We sitting in the jail have left to stretch our imagination. What ever it be, the news ~~was~~ which came to us subsequently corroborates our speculation and we are led to believe that the military action has commenced.

XI

Yet Another attempt — The last one

What a rare article the most upto date Newspaper has been in the jail. In such critical times as these are, to have to go without a newspaper is more than a rigorous imprisonment. It is a starvation of the mental torture and hence more painful than physical pain. Time and tide wait for none whether the B' class detenus in the Gulbarga Central jail get the papers or not, it is not the look out of the happenings and course of events. They do take place. We, in the jail are at present more concerned with the question of Indo Hyderabad relations than any other thing in the World. Things have come to a critical pass and only at about this time entry of any paper was from anywhere was banned, so to say, From Sixth to 10th there was complete dislocation. Even on the evening of 10th we were content with reading & rereading the different items of news that had appeared in the issue of Sixth inst. The only thing on which most of us were laying stress was the speech of Mr Lakhla in the Legislative Assembly. He reiterated the Nizam's Govt stand of Independance of Hyderabad His speech was a list of grave allegations and accusation against Ind the Govt of India - all based on falsehood whatever it be, our main Concern was the solution of the unnecessarily prolonged deadlock either peacefully or otherwise naturally our discussion centred round the one theme — the step which the Indian Union Govt is going to take to put an End to this growing menace. Of course most of us were inclined to accuse the Govt of India of lethargy, of action patience and forbearance amounting to weakness and what not. With the same thought haunting me I went to bed.

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Railway communications connecting Gulbarga with the Indian territory have been cut off. The Indian Union staff of Gulbarga railway station have been arrested and brought over here. This is all in keeping with the policy of maintaining the Independance of Hyderabad. Now we have not to wait for long to see what happens. The inevitable is to happen. The Independance of Hyderabad will surely prove to be an Utopia. Of course as practicated by the dream the change of Situation by this way of military intervention would entail hardships to the public at large. But that is now inevitable we have but to put up with it with this Consolation that the problem of Hyderabad will be solved once for all. The generation to come will have a smooth sailing. Even now we think it is not yet to late to mend. But mend Nizam Cannot unless forced to do so and at last long last we see that last attempt is being made to solve the deadlock.

15th Sept. 1948

— शोक प्रस्ताव

हम नजर बंदियों को श्री. बसवराज देसाई की विपरीत मृत्यु की खबर सुनकर बहुतही दुःख होता है। उनकी मृत्यु से नसिर्फ कर्नाटक प्रांत का ही नेक अच्छा कार्यकर्ता हम से चल बसा लेकिन आखिर हैदराबाद के नवयुवक कार्यकर्ताओं में से नेक आज निजामी पोलिस और गुंडों के अत्याचार का निशाना बना। जनता की स्वतंत्रता में आगे दुःख झेलते हुये मृत्यु से भेंट करनेवाले जिस वीर के प्रति श्रद्धांजली अर्पित करते हुये हम उनके संबंधीयों के दुःख में सहभागी होते हैं।

हम परमेश्वर से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि वह दिवंगत आत्मा को शांति दे।

ता. १९-९-४८

प्र-सोत गुरुजी.

रविवार दि. ११ जून - १९५०

"साने गुरुजी वारले" भीत भीत उच्चारलेले शब्द कानी आले मात्र - अन्
आमच्या समाधानाच्या ओघ थोकला. बातमीवर विश्वास तर बसेना पण गावे लागले. खरी
अशा बातम्या कुठेतरी खोट्या ठरतात ही खरीनिघाली. सारखा तार्दिवस येतच जिवंत
दिवस चालू असताना

गुरुजी, १८ तारखेच्या साधनेतील पत्र हे शेवटचे आपले लोकांचे घरोघरी वाचले जाईल
देवदुर्लभ लाभले? वापुडे कोण करे महाराष्ट्राला आपल्या प्रेमळ वाणीने हलवीलहे
गुरुजी. तुमचे आदर्शमय जीवन हे दिव्य लेखांनी स्फूर्ति आलेली होते. तुमची दृष्टि
पहाय, तुमची दृष्टि सेवा, तुमची दृष्टि विद्या, तुमची दृष्टि वितरण आणि तुमची दृष्टि देवदुर्लभ.

स्वतःच्या संसारात गुरुदेवतेजाला दिव्यत्वाचा संसार च सुखी करण्यासाठी
आदिशांत तुमची सेवा. तुमचे विचार तत्वपूर्ण तुमचे आचार साधुके तुमचे
साहित्य हे जिवंत साहित्य होते. साहित्यिकांचे दृष्टीचा कसोटी तोलिले हलके
त्यांचे मूल्य मापन करणारा त्याची उच्चतिहि दर्जा तुमच्या साहित्याला दिलेला आला.
पण हीगोष्ट सिद्धांत की त्यांत महाराष्ट्राचा राजकीय दृष्टि दिसते. विचारधर्मी साधी
वाचावयास द्यावे असलेला दहा वर्षमुलांची मेउसावा होता. पण तुमचे साहित्य
दिव्यांमित तुमच्या जीवनाचे तोलले कायमचा तिघांत तिघांचा.

तुमच्या प्रेमळ स्वभावाने सर्वांनी हवेहवे वाटले तुमचे कार्य जे दुर्दैवाने लाखो परके व्यक्तीचे
हृदयही दाबले जेणे. फारदिवस येथे होतेच त्यांना तुमच्या दरवाजातील कामाचे
वर्णन होईल आणि कोणत्या जगलियतचा वाटतो दृष्टून दां त्यांनी बुद्धीचा
हे त्यांचा लवकर आपल्या मधून गेले व्हा आपल्यामध्ये तुमची नोकरीनाहीशी
सेवादल तुमच्याचाला — आम्ही बुद्धि सेवादलाचे प्रमुख. आला कोण करे सैनिकांना
मार्गदर्शन दुरगाट. तुमचे पत्र, आठवणी कार्य आणि तुमचे ध्येय स्वप्न प्रत्यक्षात
आणण्याचा कोण करे दिव्या दुरगाट?

-XXX-

शि वृद्धा वादा! दुष्टबुद्धी लोकांना विश्वास देऊन गुरुजींना घेऊन जाऊन
दुष्टपणा केले आणि जे विचार हास्य उत्पन्न आहे. तेवढ्यावरून घोटाळे हसणे हे
दुष्टपणा योजना तेही राक्षसी आहे. मानवाची प्रगती पुढे पाहिजे असे जगाचे
काही कुटे लिखित कोणत्याही कुणाची कोणाची जी चमत्कृत जाती. तसेच
स्वार्थी, आसुरी परस्परांचे असलेले, आसुरी वृत्ती याचे दैवात आजचे असलेले
ओळखी ध्यायी येते. आलोचाकि न दिसू लागले. वाटते जग हे राक्षसांचे आधिपत्याच्या
वाढत्या गतीने आपले इतक्यांत पुरुषार्थ आणि पुढारी चेहरे. यांतकाही
तुमचा सौज वाटत असावी! व हीच पुसटी छाया आपल्या आपली कोणत्या
दुरीत राहावे हीच अपेक्षा.

गुरुजींच्या आकस्मिक निधनाने महाराष्ट्राची अभ्यासिकता हानी आहे हे दुर्दैवाने कबूल
देणे दुर्दैवाचे आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील गुरुजी तो गेले ओणी वाटले हे दुर्दैवाचे
हे रोमांचकारी दुःख होते. त्यांची सहजता लाघवपणा सोपेले. जातीयवादाच्या
दृष्टया चालतेला खुलखुलाट, सोपेपणा दुर्दैवाचे आणि वारव्याचे दुर्बुद्धित
वृत्तीचे पोषण या सर्व गोष्टी पाहता गुरुजींचे आपल्याला किती तरी आज
मार्गदर्शन हवे होते पण — गुरुजी गेले — गुरुजी चिरायु होवोत

श्रीपाद दाभोळकर

सेंट्रल जेल, गुलबर्गा

पूज्य बापूजी-

सेवामें

आपने दिनांक १३ जनवरी से सौम्य मौन, एकांत
चिंतन-मनन के साथ-साथ आंशिक उपवास [illegible]
उपवास व्रत शुरू करेंगे। सेंट्रल जेल, गुलबर्गा के राजबंदियों को [illegible]
यह समाचार सुनकर बड़ा ही दुःख हुआ। वैसे तो साधारणतः [illegible]
इतनी बिगड़ जाती कि आप जैसी एक की दो सांसें भी न ले पाते। लेकिन
मौजूदा परिस्थिति को देखते हुए यह कहना कि हिंदुस्थान को [illegible] सारे मानवता
का दुर्भाग्य है।

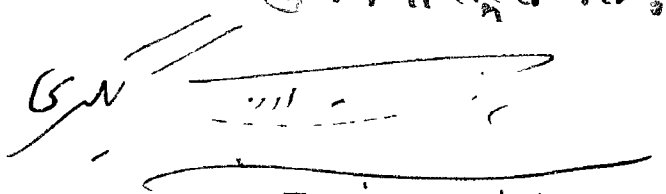
हम राजबंदियों ने यहाँ आपके उपवास के बारे में दि १७ जनवरी
को उपवास रखा। अखंड सूत कताई, गीता पाठ, भजन
प्रार्थना का कार्यक्रम दो रोज तक चलाया। हमारे कार्यक्रम के हमने आठ
गुंडियाँ सूत काता। गुंडियाँ आपकी सेवा में भेजी जा रही हैं।
हमें आशा है कि आप कृपया गुंडियों का स्वीकार करेंगे। साथ ही
यहाँ के भेंटु राजबंदी ने (श्री. नारायण राव जनार्दन) आपको रामु
तसवीर भेजी थी है। दूसरा अंडु राजबंदी ने (श्री. तुकाराम डुबडुगी) आपके
उपवास के अवसर पर भेंटु किया था। ये भी आपकी सेवा में अर्पण
करने की आज्ञा कृपया अनुमति देंगे ऐसी आशा है।

जिस उपवास के दिव्य तेज से सारा विश्व [illegible] थे तो दूसरा ओर संकट आपत्ति। आपके प्रार्थना स्थान के [illegible]
प्रार्थना स्थान के [illegible] जो बम फेंकने की घटना घटी यह दुःखकारी
है। परमात्मा ने आपको [illegible] से बचाया। धन्यवाद।
हम भगवान से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि वह मानवता के कल्याण के लिये
आपको दीर्घ दीर्घायुषी बनाये। हमें विश्वास है कि इससे सारा

श्री पुनर्रचना आपली देहाव सेलीमजाली है

आपले नम्र

गुलबर्गा सेंट्रल जेलखानेकी



हणमंतराव कुलकर्णी

"The Rape of the masses", The Psychology of
Totalitarian Political Propaganda
by Serge Chakotin D.Sc.
Le Viol DES Foules First Published in Paris in 1939
The Rape of the masses First published in England in 1940

[redacted] and its Secret. - "one of the
essons I have learned in my life is, to
ach attention to the means of work as to
our great defect in life is, that we are
awn to the ideal, the goal is so much
aching, so much more alluring,
allowing, so much bigger in our
ision, that we lose sight of the details,
take care of the & Cause, the effect will
ake care of itself. The realisation of the ideal is
the means are the cause: attention to the
erefore is the great secret of life.
not be drawn away from the work
else; still, we must be able to quit
whenever we like - we must not be
beggars, whatever we do, we want a
e are all traders ... in life - in virtue, in
alas in love too -
uccess of success secret of success, true
this "The man who asks for no return
ly unselfish man, is the most unencumbered
ving, want in return
take care of ourselves, Let us make
rfect: we should not lay the blame
[redacted] world.

In the long and proud history of terrorism in
Chittagong Armoury raid Raid 1930 occupies
importance It was the apogee of Bengal terrori
For a long time Chittagong has been revolut
It was only in 1928 when Surya sen, Ambi
Nemal Sen, Ganesh Ghosh, Anant Sing
that things began again to look up.
There was trouble between the Revolutionar
in Bengal During the Congress Session
was killed by gundas.
Lahore Resolution of 1929 of complete
The ~~plan~~ plan of the Raid was (1) To capture Lo
Reserve Police head quarters the district
the Chittagong headquarters of the Auxil
India 3) To demolish the telephone
so that the enemy might not be
apprised of the situation and for
4) To destroy the telegraph system an
Chittagong from the rest of the country
and Railway line, (6) To surround the
Gymkhana clubs and to capture alive
all the top ranking European officers.
Zero Hour was 10.15 P.M on the night
They knew "Freedom battle, once
Bequeathed from bleeding
Sunghvarrior's
The attack began - Assault of
There were ten armed Cells (1) Naresh
Bhattacharya (2) Trapura Sen (3) Tegra (
Pravash Bal, Sasanka Dutta, J
Madhusudan Ba

2 Vol 00

1) The Powers of the mind 2) Essentials of Hinduism 3) Our Women 4) Thoughts on the Gita 5) my life and Mission (6) Work & it Secrets. By Swami Vivekananda. Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati, Almora Distt Himalayas. 4, Wellington Lane, Calcutta

The Work and it Secrect. - "one of the greatest lessons I have learned in my life is, to pay as much attention to the means of work as to it End. our great defect in life is, that we are so much drawn to the ideal, the goal is so much more enchanting, so much more alluring, so much alluring, so much bugger in our mental horizon, that we lose sight of the details altogether.

If we take care of the Cause, the effect will take care of it self. The realisation of the ideal is the effect. The means are the cause: attention to the means, therefore is the great secret of life.

We must not be drawn away from the work by anything else; still, we must be able to quit the work whenever we like. We must not be attached.

We are all beggars, whatever we do, we want a return. we are all traders ... in life. in virtue, in religion also in love too.

The true Success of Success secret of true Success, true happiness is this "The man who asks for no return, the perfectly unselfish man, is the most successful

Ask no thing, want in return

we are to take care of ourselves. Let us make ourselves perfect. We should not lay the blame upon the external world.

Independence Number

Amrit Bazar Patrika Special Number
Editor Tushar Kanti Ghosh,
Patrika Bhavan No 12 Chitpur Lane, Calcutta

Chittagong Armoury Raid
By Ganesh Ghosh

In the long and proud history of terrorism in India the Chittagong Armoury Raid 1930 occupies a position of special importance. It was the apogee of Bengal terrorism.

For a long time Chittagong has been a revolutionary party. It was only in 1928 when Surya Sen, Ambika Chakravarti Nirmal Sen, Ganesh Ghosh & Anant Singh were released from jail, they began again to look up.

There was tension between the Revolutionary party & Congress as a result during the Congress Session at Sukhendu Datta was killed by gundas.

Lahore Resolution of 1929 of complete Independence was adopted. Raid was to 1) Capture by storm the Reserve Police Head Quarters of the district 2) To seize the Chittagong headquarters of the Auxiliary force of India 3) To demolish the telephone exchange so that the enemy might not be immediately apprised of the situation and prepare for resistance 4) To destroy the telegraph system and cut off Chittagong from the rest of the country 5) To blow out railway line (6) To surround the European Clubs and to capture alive, if possible all the top ranking European officers.

Zero hour was 10.15 P.M. on the night of April 18, 1930.

The Raid "Freedom's battle, once begun
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son
Though vanquished oft, is ever won

The attack began — The battle of Jalalabad Hill.

There were ten Comrades (1) Nirod Roy 2) Binay Bhattacharya 3) Tripura Sen 4) Tegra (Hari Gopal Bal) Pravash Bal, Sasanka Dutta, Jatindra Das Madhusudan Datta, Pulin Bose & Nirmal Lala Mitilal, Kamangar - & Aananda Gupta.

Ganesh Ghosh, Anant Singh, Lokenath Bal Lalmohan Sen (who died truly a brave man's death in October in 1946 at the hands of communal miscreants whom he had gone to pacify in Noakhali) Subodh Chowdhury Phani Nandy, Jatin Sen, Jatindra Das, Ranendra Das Gupta, Subodh Roy & Sukhendu Gupta were sentenced to transportation for life.

Pritilata - Your person misled of falling into the hands of the Govt. she was determined to

"Party that attacked the [illegible] Police Station and clashed in Nov. & Dec. 1933

Ramiah Chettiyar and Sundaram were sentenced to transportation for life.

Master Das (Sarma) was arrested in 1933

Thirumalai & Kalyana were also arrested - All three were sentenced to death - Sentence confirmed in June 1934

Democracy & the Individual
by Carlton Kemp Allen

Centralgaol 4-
22nd July 1919

H. Theirs for H & Parsons -

Sir, we, the Political delenus would like to invite your attention to the peculiarly strange circumstances in which we are placed here today - We know not why everyday new restrictions which are wholly unwarranted are imposed on us and the treatment meted out to us by the officials is not only highly objectionable but most inhuman too. All this has obliged us, to say, to believe that a deliberate attempt is being made to lease us by depriving us of our legitimate rights - We have already submitted a memorandum detailing all our grievances to the Director General of Prisons on the 12th and a memorandum to H.E. the Prime minister on the 15th, the copies of which are enclosed herewith for your ready reference - All our representations have, instead of any relief on the other hand resulted in the denial of our facilities, and curtailing our privileges which the delenu rules grant us. Even the recent visit of the deputy Director General of Jails did not alter the situation. In vain did we try to convey a true & unjust situation. In vain all demand. In fact, much to our great surprise we found him not very much inclined to listen to us at all. Far from allevia ting our disabilities, he confirmed the unjust restrictions imposed on us. The following incidents after the visit of the Deputy Director General clearly indicate the line of action which the officials in Lahore are taking

On Sunday, 13th inst. when the Deputy Director General was here the jailor and the Dy jailor made a thorough search of the barracks and finding to be contrary to the rules seized from the articles, such as milk, curd, dishes, and utensils, safety razors, all our eatables, even pickle, and chatnies, sugar and other eatables, our note books, wrist watches, golden and silver buttons even ordinary tins, Cigarette, bedding and what not. The delenu rules do allow us to use safety razors. The rules neither prohibit us from supplementing our diet. Then why is this confiscation? we request you to issue orders to return our things.

Very little has been cut in the supply of milk since 13th instant, and non vegetarians are being supplied since 18th inst. only 3 chattaks and 2 chataks of milk as against the Govt. schedule of 4 chataks and 3 chataks respectively per day. Quality of food grains and the cut in the supply of nutritious vegetables such as potatoes, we request you kindly to arrange to give us at a flat rate of 4 annas for all

Contrary to the practice so far now we are locked up in the barracks under the definite instruction of the Dept. Director General of Prisons. we were not locked up while we were at Hyderabad Central jail Warangal jail Rajamundry Sangareddy jails even here while we were in wards No 4 and Camp jail were not locked. In this connection we would like to invite your attention to the insanitary and unhealthy condition of the barracks in which we are locked up at present. The suffocated atmosphere and the unduly flattering have all begun to tell upon our health. We request you to arrange for [illegible]

order of locking up the political detenus during night and worries of the insanitary condition here we requested Govt to arrange for our being shifted to Camp jail or any other healthy place. Whatever be the rules in this regard which the Director want to enforce, the situation here makes it impossible for us to adjust with the night latrines in use. Moreover our barracks are already over crowded.

Sir, the above mentioned are the glaring instances of the fresh restrictions imposed on us and the desirables we are subjected to. Of course a long list of grievances against, has been there since long. May we remind you the fact that we have been kept in detention without trial for more than a year or so. The right course would have been to have tried us in the court of law, but instead the period is being prolonged arbitrarily and we are being subjected to fresh hardships and insults. Thus we are doubly punished which is sheer injustice, and the very spirit of the universal rights & privileges which are so universally granted to the detenus have been curtailed. We should also like to say forthwith

We hope you will peruse with due care over this and the enough

C. J. Gallagher Esq.

To The Hon. the P.M. Hyderabad (Deccan) Through Prop.

Sir, It is to be regretted that we are obliged to invite your attention to the 1943 fast deteriorating conditions of Political Detenus here and remind you of our demands submitted through a memorandum dated 14, 15th, 23rd April 1948 from different barracks wherein we have apprised you of our legitimate grievances specially of the events leading to the death of late Pandit Bhimsena Desai consequent on the unwarranted lathi charge on the political detenus in the jail on the evening of 14th April 1948. Even Swami Ramanand Tirtha, President of the State Congress, who was here then, was prosecuted the whole case to you first by advance and subsequently by a detailed letter addressed to you personally on 14th April 1948. All our representations were made with a fervent hope that by approaching you personally would be meted out to us and the general conditions would be bettered but far from it we are highly disappointed to see that the things here are going from bad to worse. The cold blooded murder of political in the jail has not been treated with the seriousness it deserved. This sort of connivance at the gruesome atrocities resulted in letting go the authors of the tragedy without any proper punishment on the other hand some of us are being tried under section 124 A of Indian Penal code. All this has perhaps been misinterpreted by the jail authorities as your acquiescence, and they have of late changed their attitude altogether and have started denying us what is due and consequently our rights are being trampled under foot everyday.

In view of the serious atrocity that was perpetrated here one would have expected the Govt., to send over here some solid official in order to put a strong check to such mischiefs. But instead, we were surprised to see here officials whose carriers in this very department have been charred by atrocious deeds perpetrated on political prisoners, detenus, and convicts, in various jails in the dominions. Person of such a description is called upon to fill up a newly created post of Assistant Supdt. here. If officials who are responsible for the death of late Pandit Shamlal in Medak Dist. Jail in 1938, the death of Mr. D. H. Desai (a Political detenu) under suspicious circumstances in 1942 in Warangal jail and the murder of Mr. Pochaiya

on 3rd July 1947 in the central jail, Hyderabad (Dn) are out here what is to be inferred from it [illegible]. It cannot be said that Govt. is unaware of all this. In fact as a sequel to the agitation of the Politicals and others the Govt. was forced to take so. [illegible] There was a great hue and cry in the local [illegible] and open enquiry was demanded in the case of the murder of Rochiah. As an immediate action the responsible persons were degraded. But the ma[illegible] seemed to have been left at that stage only. Further, the unscrupulous lathi charge in December 1947 in the Nizamabad jail on the Satyagrahis who had resorted to [illegible] strike as the only non-violent means of launching a severe protest against the heinous act committed on two of the Satyagrahis can never be over[illegible]. Even one of the above mentioned incidents should have served as an eye opener to the Govt. but that was not to be [illegible] incidents are growing. All this has ultimately led to a situation which is proving dangerous to us here. Repression on us is [illegible] unting. Our grievances are increasing. We have but to crave your indulgence and to request you to [illegible] into our disabilities and redress them. The following grievances need immediate enquiry and their redressal forthwith.

In the first place we, the 'B' class detenus are lodged in a most unhealthy and insanitary ward, the congested atmosphere of which is all too injurious to our health, and where the arrangement of water supply is most unsatisfactory. There are windows only on one side, and just in front of the verandah there is a big wall leaving us very little open space to move about freely. To add to this there are [illegible] inconvenient doorless latrines which can at best be used only in case of emergency. Besides, contrary to the system so far [illegible] we are locked up in the barracks at nights. When Mr. Zaheer Ahmed, the then home secretary visited this ward he was [illegible] shocked by the insanitary and unhealthy condition [illegible] and which he declared unfit for the politicals to be lodged. Not only this, as per his instructions the de[illegible] were at once transferred to the camp [illegible].

The cereal ration which has been reduced to eight chattaks in Dec. 1947, has not yet been restored. Even what has been supplied is of the utmost inferior quality. Some articles of ration are denied on the ground that they are [illegible] at high prices while others are not supplied on the alleged ground of non availability. For example, we are [illegible] that they have been stopped since last month and when demanded we are told are not available. When substitute for it is demanded [illegible] instructions in this regard are that the [illegible] wheat and white sugar are not awaited from the Directorate. Such lame excuses are put forth. In short, we are deprived of the nutritious diet, which according to the schedule we are entitled to get. All this is not without serious effect on our health. The lack of nutritious food along with unhygienic and unhealthy conditions prevailing here, have gone a long way in undermining our health. Most of us are growing pale and losing weight. Even the daily vegetables are not properly supplied [illegible]. The supply of dhoties, chaddar, shirts and other articles of dress is not properly done properly and in time. As the prices of chappals have gone up high, they are not supplied.

As a matter of fact a library has to be opened in the jail for the use of the detenus, but the department does not seem to have moved in the matter at all. Even the supply of news papers has been neglected and also the arrangement of games is far from satisfactory. The electric lights in the barracks are off at 12.30 A.M. and we are put to great inconvenience for want of light. Even when electricity fails lanterns are denied.

The Govt. has made provision for a grant in the family allowances & the deferred from [illegible] have been enabled to avail himself of the.

The attention of the proper authorities was repeatedly drawn to the malpractices & corruption rampant here, but to no purpose. Many of us are anxious to know what has happened to the amounts of the money orders they had received. The only reply received is that the case has been forwarded. At times, the patients who are entitled to receive special diet under medical advice are to go without it on the [illegible] treatment. Such unruly persons in charge of Godowns are caught and hounded while [illegible] such article,

The Jail Hospital is [illegible] & unfit for [illegible] medical aid as is necessary and [illegible] patient, have to suffer for want of proper treatment.

The most [illegible] is the unwarranted harsh manner in [illegible] treatment meted out to [illegible] Besides being ugly objectionable, there is brutality [illegible] unwilling and [illegible] time, highly indecent. The [illegible] seem to have developed a strange sense of respect & the Servants [illegible] by the Ultimus given them attempts to [illegible] from us they seem to be bent upon [illegible] Particularly to prove the guilty [illegible] to punish us some fault or other and punishing us on [illegible] charges just [illegible] the death of our Bhumiputras [illegible] many of us were denied to [illegible] class for one month for [illegible] certain allowances from [illegible] with the tragedy and for [illegible] a voice [illegible] last month again seven [illegible] were deducted [illegible] just before [illegible] marked on lantern [illegible] suffocated & the electric light has failed only on 11th instant [illegible] are treated like [illegible] Can on some pretty excuse [illegible] to have been kept in solitary cell. [illegible] the Officials seem to think it [illegible] to be the [illegible] extent of even assaulting the political only the other day [illegible] in Before Ones. - Parbhu Rao was assaulted by a jail officer [illegible] with the result that he was at once shifted to the hospital [illegible] the B Class detenus are subjected to [illegible] maltreatment and [illegible] labourers & under deadly [illegible] some how or other we manage the [illegible] fate of other political prisoners are [illegible] Mondays [illegible] the day out they are confined in their barracks which are never washed [illegible] They are neither allowed to play any game in the open area [illegible] allowed to stroll in the open [illegible] Even the insufficient diet supplied to them is of the poor quality. Their case deserves immediate attention. Sir, the list may prove very lengthy. We hope [illegible] enough to bring home to you that some thing is rotten in the state of Denmark. We therefore demand that a thorough enquiry [illegible] the [illegible] and our grievances redressed. We are constrained to inform you that as intimated to us vide our letter on 15th inst. we are going on hunger Strike from the 17th August 1936.

63

A Sheaf of Gandhi Anecdotes

By

G. Ramchandran

With a foreword by

C. Rajagopalachari

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The Incorrigible Andrews —

Ghandhiji is a rare combination of exquisite gentleness and unbreakable hardness. His mind possesses at once the softness of a rose petal and the sternness of steel. C F Andrews was in some ways a perfect contrast to Ghandhi. Sometimes his generosity outran his wisdom.

In 1926 - a secretary of the district congress committee proper of a district in South India who had failed to keep proper account had to account for some of the public fund shortage and he had misappropriated. But the district committee wanted him to remain random sum. He came to Tiruvalluvar Nagar, Gandhi Ashram. He wanted Bapu to cancel the district committee to excuse. But Gandhiji's answer was no. He asked him to repay the defalcation. He had no even the railway fare to go back. He wanted Bapu to pay him. But Bapu would not. He said that he would not spend public money so unnecessarily. He asked the workers to walk back the distance stage by stage. Andrews pleaded to Bapu to pay the railway fare. But Gandhiji would not. Later Andrews recommended the boy to the Salem Congress and helped him.

Gandhiji & Blind Woman

Gandhiji has some traits of character like the Greeks. He is unsentimental even while he is capable of profound sympathy for those in suffering. A pretending blind woman from Tamilnad went to the Ashram. Wanted shelter. Mahadevbhai asked her to go the Home for the Blind. She refused. She went to East Bapu agreed to allow her to stay for one night. He asked her to learn Khadi spinning. She learnt the art quickly. But after 3 days she became restless. She would obey no instructions. She quarrelled with the inmates of Ashram and abused in chaste Tamil & Broken Hindustani. Gandhiji gave her ultimatum. She never heeded. He asked his Tamilian stenographer to take her name to teacher. But she would not allow him to come near him. Gandhiji came out himself. Took her name and took her to the gate. She walked as if in a trance and subdued. At the gate, he spoke to her gently. Be good woman in the town. He asked the Tamilian friend to accompany her. But he returned soon and told that she was not blind. She was feigning. She misbehaved there and that she was not a good character.

III Gandhiji & Superstition.

Gandhiji is undoubtedly a religious man. He is equally undoubtedly a man of reason. He reconciles faith and reason in some spontaneous manner all his own. Such a reconciliation is possible for him because he realises with utter clarity that faith and reason have both alike their limitations and possibilities. Incident in 1924 during Gandhiji's 21 day fast in Delhi. A couple from a distant village came on the 13th of his fast to have Darshan of Gandhiji and wanted to take water from Bapu's feet as a sovereign medicine for the ailing son whose condition had deteriorated for all the skill of the village physicians & Hakims would not allow them to do so. But at last when Bapu was told of their distress he asked them to send them in. Bapu did so to cure them of their superstition. Did they believe in God if they did, how could they insult Him by transferring their faith to a mere man. How can they take the holy water as medicine from one who has violated the most elementary laws of health and [illegible] Bapu made them promise that they would not [illegible] their son.

IV Gandhiji and an innocent lie.

Gandhiji can never tolerate a lie. The event in 1926. One fresh graduate deceived a small girl in Ashram by pretending to throw flowers in the river & [illegible] It was late in coming. The girl ran up to Bapuji and told that the ashramite had taken to lie. Bapuji laugh cried & looked did not like that a lie should be told to a child. He sent for the young man and told that the children should have no lies even in fun, for what is begun in fun may continue as an easy habit with the children and once they take lies lightly, then the limit will become zero. The discussion continues. Some ones even among the teachers of the Ashram believed some one asked, if innocent lies were to be taken, how can one tell children fairy tales or even stories from the Ramayan or Mahabharat. Kaka Kalelkar got wind of the

controversy and clinched the issue in his characteristic way. He said "don't nip with the question of lice in daily life with my theology and legend. If universal graduates will think more and talk less, they will see at once that it is better to tell polite lies and to accustom children to speak the truth in everything."

V Gandhiji and Office Duties

Gandhiji is a first class nurse to the sick. Gandhiji allowed a patient in his Ashram to drink coffee. He prepared it himself in the South Indian method.

VI Gandhiji & Kasturba

Gandhiji's iron will is well known. He is gentle but inflexible. The nearer one is to him, the more ruthless the discipline imposed on one. That is why Gandhiji is most ruthless with himself. Gandhiji never entertained the idea that there was one person in the Ashram who would oppose Gandhiji and that was Ba — Kasturba, Bapu's mother. The kitchen was one matter on which Ba would sometimes clash with Bapu. Gandhiji used to get somewhat nervous on these occasions. Justice was on Ba's side. There would often be a crowd of unexpected guests at the Ashram when the physical capacity of Friday's meal was taxed to the utmost. It was when she had several such unexpected guests suddenly put on to her without any notice that she would sometimes lose her temper. Ba — though obstinate in private — Gandhiji on such occasions would be very humble and tactful. He was then a little afraid of Ba.

One day some prominent person like Motilal Nehru was a guest in the Ashram. Gandhiji wanted lunch to be prepared for them. Ba who was tired and had retired to rest awaited Bapu did not want to disturb her. Gandhiji went to the kitchen and beckoned to a young man — a resident of Ba. He asked him to light the fire, to chop the vegetables and knead the flour for the chapaties. He specially instructed him not to disturb Ba. But the boy and Kusum set to work. Just unfortunately a brass plate crashed to the floor. The din woke up Ba. She thought a wolf had got in. She demanded explanation. She asked if Bapu thought she cannot manage his cooking work. She knew that Gandhiji had arrangements for him. She asked him the explanation. Bapu said "I did not forbid you Ba but I am afraid if you in such a case

She was not [illegible]

Gandhiji & Punctuality — VII

Incident at Vidyasagar. Bapuji was driving to the Annamal University where he was to address the University Union. Seated by his side in the car was Dr T S S Rajan. Half a mile or so from the University a dense crowd had collected in the narrow streets awaiting Gandhiji's car. There were two other cars following close behind with other members of the party. The crowd held up Gandhiji's car. They wanted Gandhiji to visit the Tamil where high caste Brahmins were to dine with Harijans. Gandhiji asked the time of the University meeting and asked if the dinner was included in the programme. When he was told that it was not Bapuji asked Rajan to explain to the crowd the situation. But the crowd would not listen. Rajan got into a lively argument with the crowd. Gandhiji who had urged up temper the crowd meanwhile quietly slipped out of the car by the other door to make a dash for the University building. For a moment the crowd failed to realise what was happening. They thought Rajan was the real culprit & they were concerned with him. Now was Gandhiji's chance. He soon managed to get clear of the crowd & made his way to the University. Rajan followed, asked him up and led him towards the University. Gandhiji looked back and waved his hand in a way which was very school boy who had escaped from a tight corner! Dr. Rajan had to make vigorous use of his crutch to extricate himself from an infuriated rush.

He was not more than a minute late at the meeting yet he apologised Bapuji and watch are inseparable companions. Punctuality with him ranks high among the virtues.

VIII Gandhiji & The Zamindar

It has been Gandhiji's experience to be the guest of a most startling variety of persons. The semi naked Harijan has been often the guest of Rajas, Zamindars & millionaires; it is only rarely, as in the Hindu colony at Delhi, that he is fortunate enough to live among the ordinary workers and the poor people. But Gandhiji is unruffled, wherever he might be he will put up with ostentation and magnificence with a detachment that, curiously enough, goes unnoticed by those who offer him such hospitality. The secret is that Gandhiji hides his detachment under a cloak of the most disarming good humour and charm.

One incident during a tour of Bengal. Gandhiji

It was a palatial mansion, with liveried servants running
to and fro at the master's command. Gandhiji took it as the
custom with Gandhiji to have the lights switched off before prayers
one fourth happened to be just above the host's head where he sat
on the carpet, heavy and solid. But he vowed he should not
be compelled to comply with the Mahatma's request. He chanted as usual
for one of his servants. Gandhiji himself jumped sprang to
his feet and before the astonished Zamindar could realise
what was happening, he had quietly switched the light off and
sat down again - When after the prayer speech Bapuji
referred to the teaching of the Gita that he would who ate
his food without labouring for it was a thief. After the
prayer an incident took place. Some one upset a little table
and a china vase on it crashed to the floor. At once
the Zamindar jumped up and started clearing up the
broken fragments.

Gandhiji & the Torn Dhoti

'There was a time when as a student in London Bapuji
took ten minutes to dress his hair'! But in the train
when his attention was drawn to torn part of the dhoti
he at once changed the dhoti so that the torn portion was
not visible. Gandhiji would get the fast asleep.
But it was miracle with him he would wake up right to
the minute. Legend has it that Napolean used to sleep on
horseback. The Napolean of India's non-violent struggle not only
slept in a speeding motor car, but to an extent scheduled
his between mammoth public meetings

Gandhiji & a threat

once a certain member of the Ashram suddenly seemed
to have discovered that he was a great sinner. once the
discovery had been made, his self condemnation mounted steadily
until it reached fever-heat. He was of somewhat hysterical
nature, though normally he was a quiet timid sort of fellow.
overwhelmed by the thought that he, an immoral one, in Gandhiji's
Ashram, should be such a sinner, he denounced himself
he was unworthy to live in the Ashram, or even to live at all.
He decided to commit suicide, to inflict upon himself the
final punishment. He wrote a final ~~wrote~~ parting letter to his
wife, with whom he was constantly carrying. Bapuji first
tried to dissuade him from the path. He asked him to live and
perform atonement, to punish himself, and grow into a
better. When he insisted Bapuji also asked him to go
and choose his own way. He worried his wife. He told her as
her husband would not ~~be~~ kill himself. Next morning the
man to Gandhiji when he raised a mild laugh by saying
"Are you are still with us"! Good, come in & sit down.
Later this person submitted to the course of hard work and
discipline prescribed by Gandhiji to wash away his sin.
He is now prospering and doing excellent work.

XI

Gandhiji & the school-master

Gandhiji is a good school master. In that a school attached to the Ashram ~~therefore~~ no caning was ever permitted. The teachers were not even allowed to sport a cane in the class room. But once Gandhiji allowed a teacher to use a cane on his insistence & only to convince him of the futility of violent methods. The teacher used cane. He found temporary improvement in the boy. But later he found him hardened. He had to resort to non-violence to improve the boy.

XII. Gandhiji & the Bridal Chamber

Gandhiji's visit to "Shantiniketan" ! Grand ~~reception~~ and impressive reception by the Gurudeva who himself smeared Gandhiji's forehead with sandal paste & kumkum & embraced him. Bapuji's rooms were gaily ~~decorated~~ decorated by the ~~best~~ renowned Kala Bhavan artists all, who learnt at the feet of the great Nandalal Bose. When Gandhiji was led to ~~the~~ his room ~~he~~ he said, "what is all this? Why bring me to this bridal chamber? Gurudeva said, "please remember You are in the abode of a poet".

Gandhiji said, "Well well where is the bride? Poet, ~~San~~ Shantiniketan, the ever young queen of our hearts, welcomes you"

Gandhiji "But surely she would hardly care to look twice at the old toothless paper that I am!

'No' Rejoined Gurudeva, 'our queen has loved Truth & worship it unreservedly all these long ~~be~~ years

'So' said Bapu, 'there is the hope even for the toothless old man?

Next morning the poet visited the guest house with all a host's anxiety and solicitude for his visitor's comfort. He found the party had long been up. Seeing Satish Babu teaching a group of boys and girls how to card cotton with hand looms, the poet asked "Are you trying to put the Ashram girls and their sisters to shame? The poet passes on to Bapu's room. "what a sight, alas, met his eyes. All the adornments thrown helter-skelter. The cot has been dragged out into the open terrace, for Gandhiji always sleeps under the open sky. The vases and ferns had been pushed into a corner to make room for the spinning wheels and heaps of files.

Now it was Gurudeva's turn "Hare Ram Hare Ram" he cries in mock horror, 'where is the bridal chamber gone to? The bridegroom I see is here, but is the poor bride fled?

Gandhiji "But I warned you, the bride would not care to look at an old toothless man." It was all such glorious fun, thus thrust and counter thrust, one might imagine the gods themselves overhopping

XIII

Gandhiji like ~~Gl~~ Altered Programme

In his south Indian Tour Gandhiji went to Madura in connection with Harijan fund. Gandhiji arrived in the late evening & a few persons came to enquire about the next days Programme. After a days rest at Madura Gandhiji was to go to Dindigul. The President of Dindigul Harijan Sevak Sangh had gone to Madura. Gandhiji wanted one more days rest. The President agreed generously. He was generous to a fault. Next morning a small group of excited people came to Madura & began to impress that the original plan could not be put off. Gandhiji said, 'If you had sent me a less generous and more resolute President this mistake would not have occurred.' Gandhiji stuck to the original programme.

XIV Gandhiji & the Chinese youth

Some time in 1925 a Chinese student came out to India. He had heard of Tagore and Gandhi. He was himself a poet and writer of considerable promise. He joined Tagore's Vishwabharati at Shantiniketan, and won popularity. He was later suspected of being a spy. This upset him so much that he decided to quit. But where could he go in a strange country? He wrote to Gandhiji saying these all his pain and sorrows. Gandhiji was then in Calcutta collecting funds for the Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das memorial. The young Chinese received a prompt reply from Mahadev Desai asking him to come up to Calcutta & meet Gandhiji. The youth wasted no time in standing in Gandhiji's presence. Gandhiji asked all about him and was prepared to stand guarantee for the youth. But he requested Bapuji to allow him to stay with him. Gandhiji agreed. He asked him to choose one Gujarati names for use in the Ashram. The youth chose 'Shanti'. He joined the Sabarmati Ashram. He did all sorts of work. Especially children were fond of him as he would make endless toys almost out of nothing. He wrote his own life and one placed it before Bapu. Before coming to India, he had led a wild and wicked life in Singapore even as hundreds of other young Chinese. He wanted Bapu's permission for fasting for ten days to purify himself. After reading his life story Gandhiji permitted him to go on fast. Gandhi visited him every day & spent with him fifteen to twenty minutes in talk with him. Gandhiji told him that vows taken lightly in a moment of emotion are worse than emotion-useless. After ten days fast Shanti did take certain vows, and with open eyes. The vows were written on duplicate copies and signed by Shanti. Gandhiji signed them as witness. One copy was kept by Gandhi & the other by Shanti.

XV Bapu & the Revolution.

Once a man of reputation came to Bapu's Ashram. He took part in the discussion on some topic that was going on in the a corner of the verandah. He was of the opinion that Gandhiji was not worshipped by to as God to in his province. They looked upon him as a leader and just at that moment they were discontented with the lead. He had come to the Ashram to have a free talk with Bapu. He said, "In our province we are all revolutionaries, we are in a hurry to capture power." There was a challenge in his voice. Bapu was not revolutionary enough. He was much too slow in the business of winning India's Independence. This revolutionary was a shade too timid as he entered Bapu's little mud hut at Sevagram. He remained with Bapu for nearly an hour. After the interview a change has been wrought in him. The one was no swagger and noisy self assertion... He confessed at last. "Nothing but that little man is the only true revolutionary in our country. We spend ourselves in talking and shouting — and he acts. He is our supreme realist."

He was full of new [illegible]

ಹಿಂದೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ನಿಜಾಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು,
ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಈ ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯಗಳು
ಕೂಡ ಇವೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗದು. ಆದರೆ
ನಿಜಾಮರು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಂತಿಮ ವಿಧಿ

ತೆಲಂಗಾಣವಿನ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡಿಸಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಿಂದುಸ್ತಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ
ಮಾಳ್ಳಿಯ ತುತ್ತ ತುದಿಗೆ ಯೊಸಿದ್ದ ಪೀಠ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಸಿಜ್ಞಾಯಿ
ಗೌರವ್ಯ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌರವ್ಯ ಕಾಣುತ್ತ ರು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುವ ಈಗ ಸಿಂಪ್ಲೋರ್ಡ್
ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಪ್ಲೇಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು, ನಿಜಾಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದೇಶಿ
ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧೀನವಾಗಿದೆ
ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇಬೇಕು ನಿಜಾಮರು, ಮಂತ್ರಿಸಿದ್ಧಾರೆಂದು ವಿಲೀನ
ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಬಲಗೈಯಿಂದ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದನ್ನು
ಎಡಗೈಯಿಂದಲೆಂತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ಯುಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು
ನಿಜಾಮರು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುದುಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಯಾವುದೇ
ಶಾಸನಸಭೆಯು ಸಹ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದ
ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರರ್ಥಕವೆಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ
ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಅವರು
ತಕರಾರು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂದರೆಯೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ
ವಿಧಿಯ ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡಲು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನೇ
ಎಂದಿಗೂ ತೆಗೆಯಬಾರದು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ
ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಎಸ್, ಎಸ್. ಕಲಮು ಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ
ಎಂದು ನೆಹರೂ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ "No law made by
Parliament shall be deemed to be invalid on the ground
that it would have extra territorial operation".
ಎಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಲಮನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಲಾಗದು, ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ
ನೇರವಾಗಿ ತಳಕು ಹಾಕುವುದು, ಇದು ಯೋಚನೆಯಲ್ಲ.

ಒಳಗಿನ ತಂಟೆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಸರಕಾರಗಳು ಹೀಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು
ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ ("Internal affairs of the State cannot be the
subject matter of negotiation or treaty between Hyderabad
and the Indian Union" ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯ
ವಿಚಾರವಿಲ್ಲ ಯಾವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಸರಕಾರಗಳು
ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿರಕೂಡದು ಎಂದೂ ನಿಜಾಮರು
ಸೂಚನೆಯು ಯಾವ ಸೂಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿದೆ!
ಒಳಗಿನ ತಂಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಹಾಕಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು
ಇತರ ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಲಿಕಿಯು
ಒಳಗಿನ ತಂಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಹಾಕಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ ತಲೆಯೇ ತಲೆದೋರದಿಲ್ಲ.
ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಸರ್ಕಾರ 'ನಾ ಮುಂದಾನೆ' ಯಾಗಿ ನೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
ಯಾವುದಾದರು ವಿಧ್ವಂಸಕ ಕೃತಿಯು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಕೃತ್ಯವನ್ನು
ನಡೆಸಿದಾಗಲು ಸಿಡಿದೆದ್ದು ಸಂಘಟನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯಾಗಲಿ,
ಮುಂದೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರವನ್ನು, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರನ್ನು
ಯಾವುದೇ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿಸಲು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಂದ
ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಲೀನವಾಗಲಿ (Party)

ಯ ತಳ್ಳಿಂದರಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನಿಲ್ಲಿ - ದಿನ, ತಿನಿಗ್ಗೆ ಹೊತಬರೆಕ್ಕೆಂಬ
ಸಾಕ್ಷಯಾಗಿತನವಲ್ಲೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಿಭಾಪ್ರಿ ತಿನಿಗ್ಗೆ
ತಪ್ಪಿಕ್ಕೆ ಭೂಮ್ಯಾಗಿಳಿದಷ್ಟೆ ಅಂತರವಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದು ಸೂರ್ಯ ತಾರೆಗಳ
ಪ್ರಿಭಾ ತಿನಿಗ್ಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ (illustrate) ಹೇಳಿರುವ
ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದವು ತಿಪ್ರವಿಂಶತಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಗಳ ಪೊರನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ
ನಡೆದೇ ಇರಲಿ. ಅಂತರ, ಸೂರ್ಯ ನೆಲೆಯನತೆಯಂತಹ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು
ಹೊಲಬನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಬೆಳಕಿಯಿಂದ ಆಳಿ ತುಂಬಿರುತ್ತಾಗುವುದು

ನಾಟಿಕೆಯಂದು ಅಗ್ನಿಯಿಂದ ಬಿಸಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಯಂದಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ನಿಜಿಯಕ್ಕೂ
"ನಿನ್ನಿಡೆಯಲಿಗ್ಗೆ ಜನವು ತ ನಿಗ್ಗೆಯದಂತೆ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು
ಒಪ್ಪಿಲು ನಿಂಬಿಲವಿಲ್ಲ. " ಎಂಬ ಸ್ಥಿಯು ತೀರಾ ವಿಚಿತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ!
ಅದರೂ 'ನಾವ್ಯಾವಾಸ್ತ್ರ' ನೀತಿಯಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗದೆ
ನಿಕಂಪ್ಲಿಪ್ತಿದ ದಿಗಂತರವನ್ನು ಜರುಗಿಸಿದ ಆಕ್ಷಿ ಶೆಯು ಇಂಬಲ್ಲಿ
ಎದ್ದುಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮೆಕಾನಿಕ್ಸ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾಗಲು ಮೊದಲನೆಯಿಂದಲೆ
ದಿಲ್ಲಿಯ ನಿಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು. "ಪ್ರಿಜಾನಿತ್ಯೆಯ ಕಾಲವು
ಗಡಲಿ ವಿಜಿಯವು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಅಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಯು ಸಿಲ್ಲವೆ
ಸ್ಥಾ, ಯಕಕೆಲ್ಲ ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ "ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತತೆಯು ಅಂತರ್ಗತವಾಗಿರಲಿ
ನಾಳಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ. ಹಾಗೂ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತತೆಯಂಬುದು ಬಿಕ್ಕಿ ಬಿಕ್ಕಿ
ನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಲ್ಲ ಗ್ರಹಿಂತರವಿಲ್ಲ (relative) ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರೂಪಿಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.
ಈ ನೋಟದಿಂದ ಹೊಂತಕಾಲ, ಸಾಗಾಗಿ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ
ನಿಯಮ ಸ್ಥಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿ ಅಲಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವು. ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾರಿ ಬಿಂಬಿಸಿದ ತೆಳ್ಳಕಿನಿಂದ
ಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡುಗಲು ಯಂತ್ರಿ ಬಿಂಬಿಸಿಳಿರಬಹುದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಲೆಗಳು
ಯಥಾಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಲಿಂದ "ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತತೆಯನ್ನು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಕೂಡಾ
ನಿಂದು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಸಿದ್ಧ ವಿರುವೆಗಳು ಲೂಡಿ ವಿಜಯವು
ಅದರೂ, "ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡವು ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾಗಿದೆ" ಎಂಬ ನಿಯಮವು ಮೂಡಿಬಂದಿದೆ
ನಿಯಮಗಳು ನಿಜಾಯಿತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಅಸ್ಥಿತ್ವವು ಅಸ್ಥಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ
ನಿರಿ

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Constructive Programme, Its meaning & Place By Gandhiji
Navajeevan Publishing House
Ahmedabad
First Published in 1941 (5000 copies), Reprinted 2000 copies
II Edition (Revised & Enlarged) 5000 copies Dec. 1944
Reprinted 10,000 copies March 1946
Price 3 annas.

1) Constructive Communal Unity 2) Removal of Untouchability 3) Prohibition 4) Khadi (5) Other Village industries 6) Village sanitation 7) New or Basic education 8) Adult Education 9) Women 10) Education in Health and Hygiene 11) Provincial languages 12) National Language 13) Economic equality 14) Kisans 15) Labour 16) Adivasis 17) Lepers 18) Students 19) Improvement of cattle (1941 Edition)

There are two crores of adivasis dep'd service by Sir Vandhya Devan near Wardha.

Good Earth A Novel by Pearl Buck a Nobel Prize winner

1) Took great gulps of hot tea - 2) with swift fingers he unplaited, and of hair that hung down to his back

१९४० च्या "अंकाराच्या" दिवाळी अंकांत प्रसिद्ध झालेली
प्रा. फडके यांची कादंबरी -

: अंजली -

प्रा. फडके यांची ही २४ वी कादंबरी व त्यांचे हे सत्याहत्तरावे पुस्तक होय. त्यांच्या कादंबऱ्या याबऱ्याच नायिकाप्रधान आहेत त्याप्रमाणे ही कादंबरीही नायिकाप्रधान आहे अर्थात नायिकेचेंच नाव कादंबरीला दिले आहे. ही कादंबरी घटनाप्रधान नसून स्वभावपरिपोषात्मक आहे. नायक, नायिका, खलपुरुष, उपनायक वगैरेंची स्वभावचित्रे रेखाटणे हा या कादंबरीचा उद्देश असतो व तो बऱ्हेशी सफल झालेला आहे. पण सगळी कादंबरी वाचून झाल्यावर अगदी [illegible] हिंदु संस्कृतीचा पगडा (बालको- वळणा [illegible]) असलेल्या वाचकाला असे वाटेल यावरून राहातनाही की प्रा. फडके यांनी पात्रें पाश्चात्य संस्कृतील वाटलेली आहेत (किंवा त्यांच्या जीवनाला पाश्चात्यांचें वळण लागलें आहे)

कादंबरीचें कथानक थोडक्यांत असे.- अंजली [illegible] सुखवस्तु गृहस्थाची मुलगी. तिचा कादंबरीत्या [illegible] नायिकेशी [illegible] सुंदर तरुणाशी सहवास घडतो जयंत त्याचे नांव. रेडियोचा तो व्यापार करतो. [illegible] सेट्स मागवून [illegible] त्याचा व्यवसाय [illegible] स्वभावाने [illegible], आपल्या जाळ्यांत अडकविण्याची कला [illegible] आहे. अंजलीचे वडीलही त्या जाळ्यांत फसतात [illegible] सेट जयंत अंजलीच्या घरी [illegible] तो वगैरे प्राथमिक [illegible] पिण्यासाठी तो [illegible] घरी जातो. पुढे अंजलीहि त्याच्या दुकानावर जाते. तिथे [illegible]. तिला जयंताविषयी आपलेपणा वाटू लागतो [illegible] आकर्षण वाटू लागते युवक युवति एकत्र आल्यानंतर [illegible] प्रेमभावना [illegible] निदान आधुनिक [illegible] तो [illegible] तो आला. पण येथे लेखकानी नायकाच्या स्वभावांतील [illegible] दाखविली आहे जयंत [illegible] सुदृढ, देखणा पाहतां च कोणाच्याही नजरेत भरण्यासारखा होता. पण [illegible] होती कि पुढे मागे आपल्याला [illegible] रोग पछाडणार. त्यामुळें तो आपल्या जीविताविषयी उदास असे. या विचाराने [illegible] एखाद्या स्त्रीच्या आयुष्या [illegible] होऊ नये हीच त्याची इच्छा त्यामुळें च अंजलीचें त्याच्यावरील वाटते प्रेम पाहून त्याच्या मनांत [illegible] त्याने धैर्य करून आपले मनोगत [illegible] स्पष्ट केलें. पण नायिकेचें प्रेम हे केवळ [illegible] नाही हेंच लेखकाला दाखवावयाचे आहे. तरी जयंताला असे वाटते " [illegible] आहे [illegible] माझ्या मनाला [illegible] पाहिजे [illegible] सुखभावी [illegible] [illegible] सुंदर, [illegible] [illegible] मनाची [illegible] तरी [illegible] पूर्ण होऊ नये " असे म्हणून [illegible] करण्याची [illegible] दिली होती. [illegible] तरुण तरुणींचे [illegible] विवाह वगैरे सुरु झाल्यानंतर परस्परांना एकमेकांशी [illegible] (त्यांच्या [illegible] हे [illegible]) [illegible] काळात Radio Mechanics च्या अभ्यासक्रमासाठी विलायतेला जावयाची जयंताची तयारी चालते [illegible] वार्ता मिळाली. त्याला वाटते अंजलीला विसर पडावयाला व अंजलीचा मोह [illegible] [illegible]. तो विलायतेला जातो. पण [illegible] [illegible] तो परत येतो [illegible] अंजली [illegible] नाही

~~[illegible]~~

५४८ आज उद्या करता करता एकवीस वर्षे पुरी तीन तपे होतील. पण तो अगदी औपचारिक पद्धतीनेही. त्यात एकदा चुकून वाक्यात दिवस होतो- ६८ वरचा आकडा आठवला नाही तरी मोठ्या वर्षाचा आहे असे तरी पुरेसे समजायला हरकत नाही. तेवढ्या आकड्यांचे पहाता च तिथावरचे दिवसांनी प्रत्यक्ष जयंतच आल्याचे भासायला लागते. पण पत्र लिहायला बसलो की हे पत्र लिहायचे कारण ते आठवत्या असल्याचा आत खोलून हरवायचा. अगदी जवळजवळ हेवा नसे देखील प्रेमात पडू शकले ज्यांच्या तारुण्याच्या आधार घेऊन त्यांची घडघड काहीशी कमी होऊन ते पुरुष दिसू येतो. त्यांच्या जीवनप्रेमाच्या जगण्याचे हे वाढू लागते. सुसंस्कृत व्यवहार हल्ली ओळखायला. तोपर्यंत त्यांचे हात जुळायला लागतात. तिचे गोऽऽ ब्रह्म मनाच्या तिच्या मनोगतांचे. आपल्या जीवनाची जबाबदारी ती पुरुषावर पडू लागते. आता वृद्धावस्थेची आई असायला. अजून ही आलटून आकडे (दहा-सहा) तिने सुरू वाढायचे दिवस आहेत. तिच्या कुटुंबियांतल्या दोघांचे तिच्या विचारांचे जवळच्या पिढीत अपमान केला होता. पण तरुण पुरुषांचा या कवेची ही ओढ असते "प्रेम-चुंबन-मिठी या अनुभवांत मुलांचे ज्या पर्यंत मुलं झालेलं नसतं तोपर्यंत त्यांच्यातल्या अपमान प्रीतीचा इत्यादिंचे पुरुषांचा तोपर्यंत तुझं-तसं-तर माझं असं' असं आणि आपल्यातला सुटले असेल आहेवास्तव्याचा आहेच असतो त्यांना जाणवत असतो परंतु मध्यस्त व्यक्ति निरसीम प्रेमांत झाकला जाणे त्यांचं अंतःकरण मोठं होतं असतं आहेवास्तव्य कुटिल्याचा मर्कटपणा तसाही आंतःकरण सर्व दूर होऊ लागतं असतं. मान अपमानाचे विचार, जगाला तरं काय्याची वृत्ति, याच्या गोष्टी मनात वितळून गेल्यात मनोगत नाहीसं होतात. आणि दोघांतले अरसिक सोबे तरंगे तिचे हे होतं! जयंतच्या बाबतीत मंजूळीच्या हृदयाची अवस्था अशीच असेल. आधुनिक जगातल्या हे लिहायला हवं होतं. लोकांतो अतिशय वाहवा होता. आजच्या पिढीतल्या तरुणांतील चित्तवृत्तींचे आरशात मांडणी होती. पण ह्या या चंचल प्रेमाला तीव्रता थोडी नसते. पण एकेक जयंतसारखा वाटू लागतो की आपण विनाकारण तिला फसवत आहोत. विवाहातून परत आल्यानंतर पुष्कळदा आपलं मनोगत सौदामिनीच्या पत्राद्वारे असे. त्यांच्यातले पण ते दुरावे त्यांच्या कारणे तिला संपवे नव्हते. पुष्कळदा ते लांब पिरियड्स गेले. पण ते चुकले नाही. शेवटी पोरगेले एकमेकांपासून तोडल्यावर तोडी "मी तुला पुन्हा बघणार नाही" करणारी, आणि तू ही मनाशी ठरवलेल्या पण वरून न दाखवता आपण असे ठरवू नये परंतु प्रेमांत सापडलेल्या मनुष्याच्या मनाची व्यवस्था असते. चुकायची ही त्यांना अजाणतं हरून जाणली नाही. त्यामुळे त्यांना त्रास होऊ लागतो. कारण मिस्कीलपणा होऊ लागते. मंजूळीसारख्या तरुणीला पुरुषांसाठी याच हृदय तो ध्वनी लांबरूंदा समजू लागली. त्यांच्यापासून मंजूळीच्या मनाचे ओढ ते वर्तनसंगतीचे. आठवणीची मंजूळीच्या प्रेमाची ओढ्यातली सुंदर कल्पनाचेही.

ती म्हणते "उदार व मोठ्या मनाची पुरुषमाणसांपासून लपविण्यासारखी दे पाहून माझ्या मनांतला तुमच्याविषयीं आदर वाढला. — तुमच्यापासून दूर आल्यावर या जगांत मला हवंहवंसं वाटावं असंकाही उरलं नाही. आविचार करून मी तुम्हाला सांगितलं पाहिजे" — वगैरे तोंपर्यंत वाचवे कुणाची निदर्शक आहेत.

पंच जयंत व अंजली यांचा विवाह यांचे चार ते पाच आठवडे लागणार असल्याने
दिसत नाही. काकांनी दिनांक संकल्पी दर्शविली, याकुळे त्यांचे लग्नघोरच्या पहाटेचे
प्रारब्धात. जयंत च्या सहवासात तिचे दिवस इतके आनंदात जातील की
असेल आपण याच्या पलीकडच्या सहवासाच्या आयुष्याचा विचार ही केला नसेल. ती
चोरून. कण ने हळूच खुरट्याचे दिवसाकडे लक्ष गेले. हळूहळू
आपल्या आयुष्यात दुःख येऊ शकते याची जाणीव होऊ लागली. तिला आई
निरोगी नाही ओळखू लागली. तिच्यापेक्षा हिरवी, जयंत सुद्धा अंजलीच्या प्रेमात
वाहत असेल वाटू लागले. आता सरळ त्याच्या मनाचा वेध घेण्याची गरज तिला
वाटू लागली. पण हे सगळे हळूहळू असे नये असे तिला वाटू लागले
आणि ती ही तिचे सुरुवातीही अशी होती की हे असू नये असे
एके दिवशी तो मनोहर येऊन जेवला व्यायला बोलावले. त्यांच्यासाठी जयंत सारा
आनंदी पण ती अजिबात उत्साहात नाही. हे मनोहर पंडित हा नाटकी व्यक्तीमत्व
होते स्वतःचे पडद्यावर सहकलाकाराही त्यांच्या बरोबरीने त्यांचे चेहरे
वाचू लागले. तो तो आंजर्लेकर यांच्या सहवासाने जयंत त्यांच्या हातात पुतळा
होता. वडील जरी पाहण्या ची मनोहर ही हे आनंदी पाखी
होती. सावरकर कुटुंबियांचा खूप ते अंजली ही
आणि त्यांचे घरी. मनोहर यांच्या घरच्यांचे येणे जाणे पण
वाढू लागले. तो तो आंजर्लेकर यांच्या सहवासाने जयंत त्यांच्या हातात पुतळा
होता. वडील जरी पाहण्या ची मनोहर ही हे आनंदी पाखी
होती. सावरकर कुटुंबियांचा खूप ते अंजली ही
आणि त्यांचे घरी. मनोहर यांच्या घरच्यांचे येणे जाणे पण
वातावरणाने जयंतला तो तुम्ही दोघांचे होणे पण सोपे इतके सोपे नाही.
तिच्या सहवासात हळूहळू तिच्यापेक्षा तिच्या सहवासाने
घेतले आहे. तिच्या सहवासात हळूहळू तिच्यापेक्षा तिच्या सहवासाने
घेतले आहे. तो निर्णय आपण घेतले
दोघांचे हे मनोहर यांच्या निर्णयाचे आहे. मनोहर ते हे इतके
दोघांचे हे मनोहर यांच्या निर्णयाचे आहे. मनोहर ते हे इतके
तिचे दिवस हे सगळे जाताना पण
जयंतच्या येण्याने हळूहळू होऊ जातो. तो दोघांमध्ये पडतो. तीनचार दिवसांनंतर
मनोहर पुन्हा आपल्या निर्णयाचे आपल्याकडे घेतले. हा तिच्या
हृदयात कालवाकालव करतो. तो येतो आईकडे पण
येणार नाही. आपण तिला आनंदात होतो पण ही, ती
अंजली जयंतला सोडायची मनोहर ला आवडत नव्हता. पण जयंत सोबत
परिवर्तन साले ते असते हरकत नाही असे आश्वासन देऊन तो दोघांत
पडतो. "मनोहर आपल्याशी सारखा खुरट्याला लग्नाबद्दल काही बोलतो" असे ती
उद्धट उत्तर देऊन जयंतला सांगतो. उत्तर हे पण ते आदर्श
असेल हे सांगण्याचा तो प्रयत्न करतो. तो सारखा सारखा
करू लागतो "तुम्ही काय ही जाईल" असे ती
असे उत्तर देतो. असे जयंत कडे सगळे सांगणे मागे लागला
होता व मनोहर यांच्या तो मनोहरशी सोबत वाढू पाहात होता
पण त्याची ही अपेक्षा पूर्ण होत नाही. त्याचे ही
. त्याचे त्या काही मदत करावी अशी हे सगळे त्यांनी
आपली मुलगी होऊ नये असे वाटत होते.
एकेदिवशी जयंत [illegible] मनोहर येतो. तो
ती तिला घेऊन मुंबईला जाण्याचा आग्रह करतो. तिला विरुद्ध

धावपळ सहन होत नसल्याने ते नवरत्नी तिच्याशी पत्रव्यवहार
(परदेशात असल्या पत्नीच्या अनुपस्थितीत गाणं म्हणजे कर्तव्य
च्युत न होणे असेच वाटते. वास्तविक अजूनही स्त्रियांनी
चांगले गायन-वादन शिकण्याला समाजात अनुरूप असे
चांगले अर्थार्जन असेच. पण अशा वातावरणात स्त्रियांनी
~~असणे~~ नाही) मनोहर ची गात असता एक हृदयद्रावक हाक
ऐकण्याच्या अपेक्षेने चालतो व उंच उंच आलापांच्या पुढे न येता तो
ऐरवीच्या हेदाऽऽ ववावयाच्या हाकेला आहे की मनोहरचा
'आत्मविश्वास' ~~[illegible]~~ जणू त्याला वाटतो 'आपले वर्तन सुधारले
नाहीत असली स्वास्थ्य वारंवार भंग पावणे चांगले नाही.
तिलाही तो पूर्वीचा हसरा प्रेमळ चेहरा पाहिजे होता - पण तसे
होण्याकरिता त्याच्या वर्तनात तिच्याशी सहवास घडवायला पाहिजे होते - पण तसे
घडवायचे नाही. मनोहरच्या अभिमुखतेला ~~[illegible]~~ तो मनोहर त्याच्यापासून
दूर राहिलेला नाही. तो हळवा चेहरा मनाने ~~[illegible]~~ अजूनही
त्याच्या जवळ आहे - फक्त वागण्यातून ~~[illegible]~~ व्यक्त होत नाही.
* मनोहरच्या विद्यासाठी तो हात ~~[illegible]~~ पण ती ~~[illegible]~~ मागायची ते
इतक्यात मनुताला ते कळायला त्याच्या सारखा मोहर मनोहर प्रतिनिधी हवेत
करजे योग्य वाटत नाही असे तिला वाटते. शेवटी येवढेच सांगते "माझ्या
वतीने तेवढा पत्र तुम्हीच लिहाल. पुढे मनोहर जसे देईल तसे."
आधी च लाडिक फणकारतो शेवटी तिच्या जाण्याने तो खिन्न अपराधी
करून राही तो व त्याला वेळोवेळी सहाय्य करावयाला असमर्थ
नाही तर जुन्या सारखी सेवा करावयाला असमर्थ
असा ही नाही असेच ध्वनित होते. ती त्याला हाक घालते -
मनोहर जयंत कोठे आहे असे तो. त्याला उद्देशून बोलायला
प्रयत्न करतो ~~[illegible]~~ जयंत त्याच्याजवळ पडतो त्याच्या विवाहाच्या
निमंत्रणाला तो अंजली पुढे सोडून जातो तोवर्यंत मनोहरने
* आपल्या नावाच्या आलापाने त्याचे हृदय उचंबळायला सुरुवात केली होती
ताईने. पण यापेक्षा ती जयंतला कोणत्या संगीत वाटे. फक्त
जयंतला ~~[illegible]~~ देणे हे निर्वाधपणे ती करण्याचे ठरवते
आहे. दिवाळीचे तरी आपला पूर्वीचा आवाज कुणाकडून
ऐकायला मिळेल याच्या मनाने घेतले पण ती मुलगी
गळ्याची तंतोतंत संसारकलेच्या बाबतीत आहे - त्रेशासाठी
मागे माणूस की सोडून जाते याचे अंजलीला फारसे
वाटले. एकदा ती जयंतला दोघी सजरवकरून व्यवहार जाणा.
~~[illegible]~~ जेऊ घालायचे ~~[illegible]~~ ठरले
अंजलीला मोठ्याच धैर्याची स्त्री दारवरविण्याची
ते च झाली मोठी परीक्षा घेणारी आहे - ~~[illegible]~~ त्याच्या
पैशाच्या जोरावर पांचदेवून मी सुरुवातीला जयंतला
रक्षणीवारते. त्याच्या वाहे उमेदवार ~~[illegible]~~ ते ~~[illegible]~~ सारे काही गेले
पण एकच्या ~~[illegible]~~ वास्तविक अंजलीच्या
दुःखाला पारावार राहिला. वडील, आई सारे आहे. त्यांनी
दिले सोडून करून तिला ~~[illegible]~~ आपल्या प्रयत्नाने जयंतला पण
~~[illegible]~~ फिलाने असतानाही. आपल्या दुःखाने त्यांना त्रास होईल ;

या अतिरिक्त विचारांत मी जाऊ इच्छित नाही. मी आपल्या [illegible]
[illegible] आजोळी पाठवले व [illegible]
[illegible] कसाबसा [illegible]
[illegible]
आपल्या [illegible] पण
[illegible] सांगते पण [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ८-९ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] नाही
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] आहे
[illegible] आहे.
[illegible] आहे
[illegible]
[illegible] आहे [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] आहे [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] आहे [illegible]
[illegible] आहे [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

मिळी वळकुरून केल्याचा तोह यत्न करतो पण आपल्याला अंतरी
३४
विषयी जेव्हा विचारते ते प्रेमयत्ने न आसं कबूल करण्याचा धिटपणा
माधव मनकरीत नसे. तथापि तीन चार महिने [illegible] नंतर
[illegible] मनाचीही निश्चयाची अवस्था [illegible] राहिली नाही ज्या
[illegible] पुरुष प्रेम करु लागतो त्या स्त्रीवर प्रेम करणं नीतिबद्ध मोडून
[illegible] अशी परिस्थिति असली म्हणजे मनुष्य प्रथम काही दिवस [illegible]
[illegible] वळली होन ही पण मनातलं प्रेम वाढत गेलं म्हणजे [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] राहत नाही व मग मासं प्रेम नीतिरचना
[illegible] असलं तरी ते मोडण्याचा असा हट्टाचा स्थाकुळणीत मणि होतो.
माधव [illegible] वाटते की ती आपल्या व्यसनी [illegible] असणार
आणि [illegible] प्रेम करतो हे तिला कळलं तर [illegible] आमच्या प्रेमाचा
मोहांत ना वाटेल आपल्याला आपलं प्रेम सांगावं [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] असं [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] करण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा असे माधव [illegible] अधिक
[illegible] [illegible] हे वातावरण, अशा तऱ्हेचे
~~[illegible]~~ तिरस्करणीय
विचार आपल्याला [illegible] नाहीत असं वाटू लागलं नाही.
तो [illegible] आपल्या [illegible] बोलला [illegible]
तो ~~[illegible]~~ आपलं मनोगत व्यक्त करतो "तुम्ही [illegible] मला अधिक
[illegible] तुमच्या [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] "माझ्याशिवाय [illegible] - मनोगत [illegible] - [illegible]
तो [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] आहे [illegible] नाही [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] दिला आहे. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] हे [illegible]
[illegible] माधव [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] आपल्या [illegible] [illegible]
साथ [illegible] [illegible] नाही. [illegible] "माझ्या [illegible]
[illegible] आहे [illegible] आहे" [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
पण [illegible] [illegible] असेल [illegible]
[illegible] आपल्या [illegible] [illegible]!
हे [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] वाटते की [illegible] [illegible] आहे
की "[illegible] [illegible] आहे" अर्थात
~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] आहे [illegible]
[illegible] आहे [illegible] [illegible] करणारी
अलौकिक [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] करते
[illegible] माधवाच्या [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] होता- ते
[illegible] [illegible] विजय मिळविते [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]
पण [illegible] "[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] करणं [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] होते [illegible] [illegible] सुख होते पण [illegible] आहे [illegible]
आहे. [illegible] [illegible] नाही. [illegible] [illegible]

-5-

The

Economical & Commercial Essay

by

M. V. Agarwalla M.A. } Kitab Mahal
& S. V. Agarwalla M.A. } Allahabad Price Rs

The Problem of Sterling balances

Before the war, India owed Britain 360 million sterling which has now been paid off. Then, India's sterling assets, which were only 62 million before the war, have now jumped to more than 1737 millions. India's account with Britain has thus shifted on the whole, by more than 1000 million sterling in favour of this country & against Britain. The latter is now no debtor to the tune of more than Rs 800 crores and is still going to owe 1000 crores.

During war Britain was short of materials and wanted our goods. We increased production so far as we could, and also cut down our consumption. In this manner we lived to our best to help Britain at a very critical juncture in his history. Britain not being in a position to pay us cash down, gave us promissory notes, in the shape of sterling securities, undertaking to give us due return later. But now Britain instead of carrying out her undertaking and honouring her promise, has begun arguing that these sterling balances are mere "windfalls" and India has taken unfair advantage of Britain's hardships. Our sterling balances have been accumulated at great sacrifice and we should in fairness be given an adequate return for them.

fair enough

D G P D S we submit the following grievance and urge 12th July, 1948 you to redress them as these have been outstanding for a long time.

1) The cereal ration which has been reduced to 8 chattaks (4 ounces) since 16th Dec., 1946, not been restored though assurances were given to restore as soon as the food position improves. Six months have passed by without any effort being made by you to restore the cereal quantum of 11 chataks. On the other hand the position has further deteriorated by supply of bad quality of cereals. Moreover we have been demanding the supply of cereals on territorial basis. This was conceded after a prolonged representation and turned agitation but has been seriously withdrawn and only 3 chataks of rice are given and the others 5 chataks of wheat is supplied for the last one year though precedent. To wheat in the schedule of ration is it impossible for anyone to continue for long without any other food than the one he is accustomed to without detriment to one's health. It is therefore strongly urged to restore the cereal ration to 11 chataks and the same be supplied on territorial basis since ration has been cut.

2) The rations are not supplied according to schedule in view of the rise in the weight of certain commodities. When the price is higher than it was previously the authorities stopped the supplies and inform us that they are not available in the market. We are thus deprived of potatoes for the last month. You are aware of the fact that the schedule of rations was determined after a careful consideration taking into account the nutrition content as a whole necessary just to sustain oneself. Any cut in the ration will, therefore, have adverse effect on the health of the detenus. Consequent on the less intake of calories. Unless the supply is made as per the schedule the detenus will have to undergo a great deal of suffering.

The detenus should be kept in the jails near to their hometown
This will facilitate the relations of the detenus in interviewing and
knowing their kith and kins welfare. We can also arrange to get our
necessaries easily without much expense. The previleges of interviews
granted by the Govt is almost nullified by transferring the detenus
to the jails far away from their hometowns. We emphatically
demand that this principle should be accepted and arrangements
to transfer the detenus should immediately be made

4) Most of us have been in detention from 11 to 21 months
Even though the Govt have provided for the grant of family
allowances not even a single detenu has been given the
benefit. It is the Govt duty to provide for the maintenance of the
families of the detenus for having detained them without trial
Applications submitted for the allowances have been turned
down most unscrupulously. We therefore request you to
move the Home Secretary and arrange to do the needful

5) The supply of writing sheets, blades, chaplals, newspapers
and writing material sent by Govt is not regularly and
properly made. A few days useless rubber tyres, pals
were sent we asked for decent leather chaplals
The Supdt informed us that the private prices of the articles
have risen exhorbitantly and therefore, he had referred the
matter to Govt for further orders. This clearly indicates that the
intention of the authorities is not to provide the amenities
so conservatively drawn by the Govt. The articles as per
prescribed schedule should invariably be supplied

6) Though the rules provide for the establishment of a library no
arrangements are made despite several representations. We
understand, from reliable sources that he has not so far received any
Supdt, informs us that he has not so far received any
instructions from you in this connection we, therefore urge you
to see that it is established without any loss of time

7) Medical aid is quite inadequate. It is a matter of great surprise
that even test tubes, syringes, injection ampoules are not made
available to the jail surgeon. On Enquiry the Supdt gives us to
understand that the medicines are not available in the local
markets and the Govt medical stores are not prepared to replenish
the stock due to acute shortage of medicines. In this connection
we would invite your attention to the Govt press not as published
in the local and outside dailies the Govt, are planning to increase
the number of beds in the Govt. hospitals and going to build new
hospitals. Hence it passes beyond our comprehension how the Govt.
can manage to supply medicines to these new additions when
these are not available in the jail hospital. It is therefore demanded
that adequate medical aid should be accorded

8) Potatoes are not being supplied on the pretext of its non-availability
even our suggestions to supply some other articles in lieu of the
same is not heeded to. Vegetables of very inferior quality are made
available when we point out the bad quality to the Supdt he replies
either to take it or go on hunger strike. Similar is the case with red sugar
Very rarely white sugar is supplied, that too after demanding several
times. Even after rationing and control is abolished and it is
available in the market it is not supplied. It is a great loss to us
We insist that only white sugar be given

9) The barracks in which we are accommodated was declared unfit
for human habitation by the Home Secretary when he visited
this jail on 7th Feb 48, on account of the most insanitary condition.

disturbing were and unproper events to be consequent on having transferred only on one [illegible] P.A. [illegible] & well opposite with a couple of yards from the Verandah. The roof is crumbling down we do not get chlorinated water even for drinking and cooking purposes. In view of the foregoing we should at once be shifted from this place otherwise, we are afraid, that our wealth will break down very soon.

(10) We are locked up in during nights since a fortnight under your instructions 13 class political detenues were not at all locked up in Nalgonda and Sangareddy district jail were under Sangareddy jail. Central jail. Col Sha[illegible] when he visited Sangareddy jail he expressed his satisfaction at the fact that detenues were not locked up when they were brought to the source of the Director Sevens oppression we suppose that the detenues were not being locked up during nights he did not interest himself in setting up in view of the aforesaid fact we request you to please issue necessary orders

11) Our demands for public enquiry on the death of late Pt. Bhimsen Joshi resultant on the Lathi charge on 16th April 48, for adequate compensation of Rs 100/ for the maintenance of the family and severe action against the jail authorities, were not yet conceded on the other hand cases under sections 360 and 123 of I.P.C. have been filed against some detenues on false pretexts we most emphatically reiterate our demands. Since then the attitude of the people and the other officials towards us is most unbecoming most reprehensible and condemnable. - we submit letter

12) No Reply is received to our representation - as is our right but to you or Home Secy. The detenues rules are only observed by the officials in its breach. Some of the representations are withheld without giving due information. Thereby contravening the standing orders. We suspect is encouraged to act in this manner as the directorate and Secretariat do not reply to our representation we hereby demand that the representations submitted above be replied within forthwith at the most.

It is well learn from our fellow detenues transferred from Nizamabad central jail that the political detenues there are not accorded even the facilities given to the criminal convicts in other jails. The mal treatment we are subjected to - better, we imagined than described when water is not supplied adequate. The political sufferers have been demanding for the abolition of this jail for a long time we wholeheartedly support their demand.

We were given to understand that you would be visiting this jail last week and hence we wanted to present this personally. Now we learned that you have postponed your visit. We are submitting this through the official channel the grievances are mounting up some of the petitioners, which were written by us we struggle during which we staked our lives have been redressed to us we urge you, therefore, to arrange for their redressal immediately. Otherwise we will be forced to take such steps as would get our grievances redressed.

Telegram to P M - 12-7-48 Since the arrival of Mr Alen-Turah the Assistant Supdt, repression on Politicals as let loose. Attached serious danger to our lives demand your immediate personal enquiry we are fasting from 17th inst indefinitely

Reader's Digest June 1948. 87

How to Seize a Country by Bertrand de Jouvenel Condensed from Human Events. French Journalist

The technique of seizing countries & subjecting their people has made enormous strides in ten years. As an artist in the destruction of nations Stalin is way ahead of Hitler.

Recalling Hitler's conquest of Czechoslavakia, one remembers the tramping troops, the churning tanks and the big parades which underlined the achievement. Hitler relied on visible military means. There has been no sign of the Russian army in the second conquest of Czechoslavakia. The whole job has been accomplished from inside. Stalin's technique has been as smooth as that of Hitler was clumsy. A writer defines the Kremlin's slogan "The subjection of the people must be the work of the people themselves."

It has several subtle operations. 1) Operation National Unity. It consists in identifying the communist party with Patriotism, not as fought with internationalism and alternates with Lenin's in France, all the national idols - the great Frenchmen, including Joan of Arc which were formerly anathema to the Left - are now ostentatiously revered. Joan of Arc, a heretic to be an occasion for Catholic celebrations, now the communist demand to be first in honor. This admirable daughter of the people" Thomas A Jefferson" is now also Patronised by the Communists.

2) Operation Unanimity - the formation of a Popular front against Reaction. But the appeal to the masses is enormously enhanced. A discovery that marxists made rather late in the day is that the common man is a patriot very sensitive to national [illegible]. For years the progress of communism was likened [illegible] by its opponents to the progress of the Trojan horse. For national feeling, another discovery, for marxists is [illegible] the common man likes respectable places. Communists - while still a minority - in control of [illegible] machine. Thus the communist ministers of the Interior in Czechoslovakia was in a position to make the police party weapon.

3) Operation Cuckold - It is directed against the social democrats or liberals as they are called in America. In all European countries the social democrats have built up powerful workers' organisations, unions, youth movements, women's movements and so forth. Now a movement is of brotherly love, the communists propose to share their all with the socialists, they leave the chairmanship to the socialist and take the less impressive secretarial job. Stalin has shown what he can be done from a secretary's office. The work of organisation centres there, and soon the unions are colonised by communists.

Thus it was with Czech labour. Federation & conference of good union delegates was scheduled in Prague for Feb 1922.

4) Operation Sonar which is designed to cripple resistance to the communist seizure of power within advance. During the operation the communists show a most generous disposition to get well with all & sundry. But gradually it begins to be noised about that So & So is a fascist sympathiser or anti semetic or pro German Isolationist or something. 5) Operation Reichstag. It consists in the discovery of a plot. But it must really be a bad plot, with capitalists and financiers and foreign powers involved. The more unlikely the conspiracy, the more [illegible]

The Great China Wall (Condensed from Argosy (Blake Clark))

1) The most stupendous of structure ever built by man
2) Astronomers have stated that it is probably the only man made object on earth that would be visible to the naked eye from the moon. A recent estimate is that it contains more bricks and stone than all the buildings of England, Scotland, Ireland & Wales. 4) A straight line from one end to the other would measure 1,645 miles, counting all its spurs, arms and loops, it extends 2500 miles.
Emperor Chin Shih Huang, who conceived the structure, came to power in the feudal state of Chin in New Shensi Province in 246 B.C. at the age of 13. He was then an itinerant dancing girl whom he caught the fancy of the fellow dated Chin was unbelievably rich. In seven years the armies of the other six separate states to the south and the Chin Empire included the splendour & luxury 5) He lived in almost unbelievable splendour & luxury His palatial capital resembled the Palace of Alfa Million men, columned towers, 270 rooms & arcade lining each. He established one of the world's largest harems gorgeous annexes he established one of the world's largest harems from the most beautiful women in all the provinces. Plus untold numbers were so numerous, that according to old stone legend it took the lusty emperor 30 years to bed an harem one woman with each. He built this monstrous wall to protect himself from the attacks from the north as told to him by an oracle (Hu - Barbarians - Northerners) The drab animal existence of the average Chinese person in China workers were driven to labour by the flailing of thongs of brutal task masters. Resisters were dragged to the wall and buried alive in it. Workers who were sickened were left to die, their bodies thrown into the earthworks - until the wall became the world's longest cemetery. The wall began at the sea and marched inland from there the terrorised draftees chiselled out two parallel furrows 25 ft apart, then laid square granite blocks in them to a height of 20 ft. The roadway between was filled in with earth, pounded down. Then on each side, surmounting the wall, the engineers built a five foot parapet. Messengers dispatched by fast horses with food and clothes seldom reached the wall. According to modern engineers, the wall could hardly be improved upon if built today.

China's standing army was 3,000,000. The first gold medals ever issued were granules to those who guarded the northern wall. It seems it took 15 years to finish this labour. Emperor Chin died in 2115 B.C. He had designed his own mausoleum which was lined with bronze & surrounded by moats filled with quicksilver. Cross bows were arranged so that they would automatically discharge their deadly arrows upon anyone who dared enter. Accompanying him in death were a vast host of his concubines & many of the craftsmen who had built the tomb, so that no one should ever reveal its secrets. This wall saved China for more than 2000 years. Later in 13th century Genghis Khan swept over China & the Manchus finally broke in 1644 after 30 years siege.

पृ. ५.

राहुल सांकृत्यायन

हिंदुस्थानातील पहिला कम्युनिस्ट कार्यकर्ता. १९४७-१९५७ हिंदी साहित्य संमेलनाचा अध्यक्ष. विविध विषयांवर हिंदीत ग्रंथरचना केलेली आहे. इंग्रजीत ज्याला Prolific writer म्हणतात तसा. हिंदी भाषिकांनाही मुक्त व्याला हिंदी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी चालवेपर्यंत आणली बातमी आलीच नाही.

त्यांची काही पुस्तके:- १) विश्व परिक्रमा की सपरेखा - २) मानव समाज
३) साम्यवाद ही क्यों ४) वोल्गा से गंगा ५) दर्शन -
६) मेरे असहयोग के साथी ७) मेरी जीवन यात्रा ८) सतमी के बच्चे
९) मेरे असहयोग के साथी १०) मेरी तिब्बत यात्रा ११) सोवियत भूमि

पत्ता:- किताब महल, पृ६-८ जीरो रोड, इलाहाबाद

मनुष्याच्या विकासाचे काही महत्त्वपूर्ण काल

पृथ्वीची उत्पत्ति	२ अब्ज वर्षे पूर्व
प्राणीची उत्पत्ती	३ कोटी
विकसित सरीसृपांची उत्पत्ति	२ कोटी
डायनासोरचे जन्मू	३० लाख वर्षे
सिवालिकचा उदय	५-६ लाख वर्षे पूर्व
जावाचा उदय	४-३ लाख वर्षे
हिमालयाचे ऊंचार (तरुण)	४-३ लाख वर्षे
हिमयुग (प्रथम)	३ लाख वर्षे
हाइडलबर्ग मनुष्य	२ लाख वर्षे
हिमयुग (तृतीय)	१११-१ लाख वर्ष पूर्व
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ऐरोपि, भारत चीन, अमेरिका आदिमेसोपोटेमिया	१२-१ हजार ई.पू. (३ ८)
धातुयुगाचा आरंभ	९०००-८ (ई.पू.)
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लोहे का आविष्कार	२५०० ई.पू. (३ ८)
मोहन जोदडो की विकसितता	३००० ई.पू. 〃
चीनमध्ये आविष्कार	२५०० ई.पू. 〃
हिरातमे आर्यों का प्रवेश	२००० ई.पू.
सुवास्तुमे आर्यों का वास	
कित्रुक आर्यों का मेसोपोटेमिया में पहुँचना	२००० ई.पू.
आर्यों का ईरानमें बसना	१८०० ई.पू.
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ओट्टो का आविष्कार -	१४०० ई.पू.
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लिच्छवियों का मगध पर आधिपत्य	४३० ई.पू.
मगध का अवंति पर आधिपत्य	१५० ई.पू.
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विनोद

'कुणाच्याची आरोग्य' गुलामगिरीच्या काळात [illegible] त्यामुळे वक्तृत्वाचा [illegible] [illegible] बोलणे [illegible] आणि बोलायचे तरी रोज नवीन विषय कुठून काढायचे? त्यामुळे सतत तर विषय [illegible] 'निंदास्तुति [illegible]' निंदा - पूर्वज, परनिंदा [illegible] मनुष्याच्या [illegible] आहे [illegible] दोष [illegible] दिसतात [illegible] गुण दिसत नाहीत [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] दिले आहे [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

औषध - [illegible] [illegible]

2) मोह - [illegible] [illegible] उदाहरण

3) उरे औषध, [illegible] - [illegible] स्पर्धा [illegible]

आपल्या [illegible] [illegible] नाही [illegible] नाही. सत्कृती [illegible] आहे. [illegible]

[illegible]

How To win friends & Influence People
by Dale Carnegie

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Become genuinely interested in other people.

1) If you want people to like you Rule 2 is Smile

3) Remember that a man's name is to him the sweetest and most important sound in the English language.

4) Be a good listener. Encourage others to talk about themselves.

5) Talk in terms of the other man's interests

6) Make the other person feel important - and do it sincerely

Twelve ways to win people to your way of thinking

1) The only way to get the best of an argument is to avoid it

2) Show respect for the other man's opinion - Never tell a man he is wrong

3) If you are wrong admit it quickly and emphatically

4) Begin in a friendly way.

5) Get the other person saying "yes, yes" immediately

6) Let the other man do a great deal of talking

7) ~~How to get~~
How to get cooperation

7) Let the other fellow feel that the idea is his

8) Try honestly to see things from the other person's point of view

9) Be sympathetic with the other person's ideas and desires

10) Appeal to the nobler motives

11) Dramatize your ideas. (This is the day of dramatization) Merely stating a truth is not enough. The truth has to be made vivid interesting, dramatic - You have to use showmanship.

12) Throw down a challenge.

The Nine ways to change People without Giving offense or arousing resentment

1) Begin with praise & honest appreciation
2) Call attention to peoples' mistakes indirectly
3) Talk about your own mistakes before criticising the other person.
4) Ask questions instead of giving direct orders
5) Let the other man save his face
6) Praise the slightest improvement and praise every improvement Be hearty in your appreciation and lavish in your praise.
7) Give a man a fine reputation to live up to
8) Use encouragement make the fault you want to correct seem easy to correct, make the thing you want the other person to do seem easy to do
9) Make the other happy about doing the thing you suggest.

Remember, we all crave appreciation and recognition, and will do almost anything to get it. But no body wants insincerity. No body wants flattery

Seven Rules for making your Home Happier

1) Do not nag — Ex. of Tolstoy, Abraham Lincoln.
2) Do not try to make your partner over
3) Do not criticise
4) Give honest appreciation
5) Pay little attentions 6) Be Courteous
7) Read a good book on the sexual side of marriage
Some good books are 1) The sex side of life by Mary Ware Dennett
2) The Sexual side of Marriage by H. J. Exner.
3) Preparation for marriage by Kenneth Walker
4) W. W. Norton & Co — Marriage. By Marie Stopes
5) Sex in marriage by Ernest R. Groves,
6) Married Woman — (Tower Books. Worst publishing company 14 West 49th Street near 6th ave)

1) Do you still "Court" For husbands your wife with an occasional gift of flowers, with remembrances of her birthday and wedding anniversary, or with some unexpected attention, some unlooked-for tenderness
2) Are you careful never to criticise her before others +
3) Do you make an effort to understand her varying feminine moods and helps her through period of fatigue nerves, and irritability.
4) Do you give her money to spend entirely as she chooses after the household expenses
5) Do you share at least half of your recreation hours with your wife!
6) Do you tactfully refrain from comparing your wife!

cooking or housekeeping with that of your mother or of Bill Jones wife, except to her advantage

7) Do you take a definite interest in her intellectual life her clubs and societies, the books she reads, her views on current problems.

8) Can you let her dance with and receive friendly attentions from other men without making jealous remarks?

9) Do you keep alert for opportunities, to praise her and express your admiration for her.

10) Do you thank her for the little job she does for you, such as sewing on button, darning your socks, and sending your clothes to the cleaners

For wives

1) Do you give your husband complete freedom in his business affairs, and do you refrain from criticising his associates, his choice of a secretary, or the hours he keeps?

2) Do you try your best to make your home interesting and attractive? 3) Do you vary the household menu, so that he never quite knows what to expect when he sits down to the table?

4) Do you have an intelligent grasp of your husbands business so you can discuss it with helpfully?

5) Can you meet financial reverses bravely, cheerfully without criticising your husband for his mistake or comparing him unfavourably with more successful men?

6) Do you make a special effort to get along amicably with his mother or other relatives?

7) Do you dress with an eye for your husbands likes and dislikes, in colour and style?

8) Do you compromise little differences of opinion in the interest of harmony?

9) Do you make an effort to learn games your husband likes, so you can share his leisure hours?

10) Do you keep track of the days news, the new books and new ideas, so you can hold your husbands intellectual interest?

Words

Penitentiary - reformatory prison. - Tag - (loop or flap or label for handling) - Zoom - force aeroplane to mount at high speed

Nibble - Take small bites with front teeth

adjures - to guard - charge or request earnestly to guard

Behest - command - Chrysalis - form taken by insect in the encased stage between larva & imago

Doggerel - slipshod or impotic verse

Imputation - finding fault

Perspicacious - Having insight, penetrating Nag - habitual scolding

Meticulous - Timidly precise about details, Clannishly accurate

Canny - shrewd

1) A Chinese proverb:— "A man called 10 and open a shop" without a smiling face must

2) Always avoid the acute angle.

(3) "A man convinced against his will
is of the same opinion still".

4) Men must be taught as if you taught them not
And things unknown proposed as things forgot

5) A drop of honey catches more flies than a gallon of gall.

6) The Chinese have a proverb pregnant with the age old wisdom of the changelessEast: "He who treads softly goes far".

Socrates' method of asking questions with which his opponent would have to agree.

The Germans have a proverb:- "The Purest joy is the joy we take in other people's troubles"

Examples of Charles Dickens:- He got a job pasting labels on bottles of blacking in a rat infested warehouse. He had so little confidence in his ability to write that he sneaked out and mailed his first manuscript in the dead of night so nobody would laugh at him. Story after story was refused. Finally one day it was accepted. Melodic praised him. This praise changed his whole career.

H.G. Wells:- Was working as a clerk in a dry goods store. He had to sweep the store and work for 14 hours a day. He could stand it no longer. He went to his mother who was working as a house keeper. He said to her that he would kill himself if he had to work there. He wrote a long letter to his old school master, declaring that he was heartbroken that he no longer wanted to live. His old school master gave him a good praise and assured him that he really was very intelligent and fitted for finer things and offered him a job as teacher. That praise changed the future of the boy and made a lasting impression on the history of English literature. For that boy has since written seventy seven books and made over a million dollars with his pen-

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Professor William James of Harvard says "Compared with what we ought to be, we are only half awake. We are making use of only a small part of our physical and mental resources. Stating the thing broadly the human individual thus lives far within his limits. He possesses powers of various sorts which he habitually fails to use.

He was [illegible]

सत्तावनीस क्रांतिकोह

के

श्री गोविंद सहाय एम.एल.ए.
पार्लमेंट्री सेक्रेटरी संयुक्तप्रांतीय सरकार
अभिवादक श्री ज्वालाप्रसाद नारायण
पन्ना 383 प्रथमवर्ष छात्र बी.ए. तरुण साहित्य सदन
प्रत्याहार : दुर्ग

भूमिका - फ्रांस सारस की क्रांति की भांति रूसी क्रांति का स्थान भी संसार के क्रांतिकोह में है। जिस परिमाण पर यह क्रांति हुई थी वह इतिहास में अपना सानी नहीं रखता केवल विस्तार और विनाशलीला ही इसकी विशेषता नहीं थी। इसने व्यवस्था परिवर्तन कर दी - एक नए भारत का निर्माण किया। उसकी प्रमुख विशेषता निम्नलिखित थी।

स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई से पहले वैधानिक हिंसात्मक पथ अपनाया, फिर अहिंसात्मक असहयोग अपनाया। जनक्रांति का रूप धारण किया। असहयोग के अमोघ अस्त्र को लिया पर्याप्त मौलिकता दिखाई। जनता को साथ लेकर आत्मशक्ति से परिचित कराया। जब हौसले बुलंद हो रहे थे तो सरकार ने आकस्मात उनके लिए कोई निश्चित नीति स्थिर कर दी। अंग्रेजों के शासन को जड़ से उखाड़ देने का निश्चय किया। अंग्रेजों का दासत्व हीन, जड़हीन जनता को विद्युत गति से जगह पर विदेशी राज के अड्डों का नाश कर उन पर सहज ही अपना प्रभुत्व कायम कर लिया। अंग्रेजी सरकार विधा, जो अकस्मात इस तरह चुपड़ और क्रोध दिखने लगा, अकस्मात रुकने लगा। कहीं दीवार टूटी तो वहीं कूदा। कहीं कुछ पाये तो वहीं ठहरा, जनता ने समझ लिया कि घर का बूढ़ा भी तो ढाल का इस्तेमाल किया है। और उसने सीख लिया उनकी तरह ही दाव देने का। यही तरीका। अब भारत में क्रांति होगी, जनता की राह लेने वाली है थोड़े से युवक हुए इतने देशव्यापक होगी और हो सकते। सत्तावनीस से मेरे लिए तो यही अर्थ रखता है।

विप्लव के लिए सोचा जो चलता होता तो है, चलता है, चलाए जो लोग होते हैं, होकर रहते हैं। परंतु हम केवल उन कारणों का विवेचन मात्र करते हैं। शिकार ध्यान।

क्रांति के सार द्रव्य भारत में परिपक्व हो चुके थे।
एक ओर राजकीय दल मनोवैज्ञानिक मोर्चा बंदी कर रहा था। दूसरी ओर क्रांतिकारी दल गुप्त रूप से संगठन कर रहा था। अस्त्र शस्त्र एकत्रित कर रहा था जिसके केवल एक विनाशी संकेत की देर थी।

वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण - सामाजिक - विद्रोह एकाएक दूर नहीं पड़ते, कोई कारण बिजली की तरह साथ नहीं आसमान से टूट नहीं पड़ती। तथापि ओर रोज जादू की छड़ी द्वारा सब हो गया जा सकता है। और न किसी आंदोलन के पीछे कोई एक महान कारण हो जाता है। विद्रोह से पहले जनता की अनेक शिकायतों के बोझ इकट्ठे होते हैं जिन कारणों से क्रांति अथवा आंदोलन का जन्म होता है मुख्य कारण इस तरह के हैं।

1) जनता का बढ़ा हुआ आर्थिक वर्ग और राजनैतिक असंतोष
2) राजनैतिक अपेक्षाओं और अभिलाषाओं की उपेक्षा, नहीं सम्मान देखभाल की कमी तथा मान अपमान की चिंता न
3) सरकार की सत्ता का वर्ग में से विश्वास उठ जाना
4) जनता में परिवर्तन की तीव्र इच्छा और अभिलाषा के पूर्ण करने की उत्कंठा 5) देश की सभी वर्गों पार्टियों दलों में सरकार के प्रति पूर्ण नीति के प्रति अविश्वास और उसके विरुद्ध एकयोग पर जोर लगाने की इच्छा
6) शक्तियों की उपेक्षा पूर्ण हृदयहीन और दमनकारी नीति तथा जनता की उचित न्यायपूर्ण मांगों के प्रति सख्त अन्याय कारी रुख होना है।

१९४२ की क्रांति : अंग्रेजों भारत के दरवाजे खटखटा रहे थे। युद्ध के बादल मंडरा रहे थे। कांग्रेस के सभी बड़े नेता जेल में बंद थे। ऐसे में ही गांधी जी ने अंग्रेजों भारत छोड़ो का नारा दिया। अंग्रेजी सरकार को इस बात का डर था कि अगर कांग्रेस के नेता बाहर रहे तो वह अपने साम्राज्य को सुरक्षित नहीं रख सकेंगे। अतः उन्होंने गिरफ्तारियां शुरू कर दी। टास्क फोर्स का गठन भी किया गया और भारतीय व्यापारियों को साथ मिलाकर युद्ध सामग्री जुटाने का प्रयास किया।

कांग्रेस का नेतृत्व : हिंदू रूढ़िवादी नेतृत्व ने कांग्रेस को दिया। यह पूरा जीवंत था। अशिक्षा, दूरदर्शिता, कुटिलता का लक्षण पाया जाता है। प्रत्येक नेतृत्व में सावधानी, दृढ़ता एवं जोश इन बातों की कमी अवश्य होती है। बढ़ती हुई विपत्ति को किसी भी अवस्था में कभी सावधानी, दृढ़ता और आधा जोश से निकाला जा सकता है।

कांग्रेस के दोष :- 9 अगस्त को बंबई में सभी प्रमुख नेता गिरफ्तार कर लिए गए। वह आकस्मिक नहीं था। वह सोचा समझा था। नेता जेल में बंद कर दिए गए।

कार्यक्रम का दिवालियापन :- अहिंसक वाद - बंबई में गिरफ्तार नहीं किए गए नेता ने सर्वप्रथम क्या किया? कांग्रेस को गैरकानूनी संगठन घोषित कर दिया। 2) यातायात को बाधित करना 3) गांवों में सरकारी सिविल का बहिष्कार कर उसके स्थान पर वैकल्पिक सरकार की स्थापना तथा 4) पुलिस के दो जवानों के विरोध। इसके लिए गांवों में सरकारी संस्थाओं जैसे पुलिस थाने रेलवे स्टेशन, डाकघरों, मालगोदामों, अदालतों आदि पर हड़ताल करने तथा सिग्नल, टेलीफोन, स्कूल कॉलेजों आदि में हड़ताल करने की घोषणा की गई थी।

कार्यक्रम के दो पहलू :- जो महात्मा जी की प्रकृति को जानते हैं उनके लिए इस प्रश्न का उत्तर स्पष्ट है। वह सभी जानते हैं कि कोई कार्यक्रम तभी दिया जाता है जब की उसे पूरा करने की मशीनरी तैयार हो और उसमें दृढ़ निश्चयी विपक्षी के प्रहार को सहने की क्षमता हो। उस समय जो परिस्थिति थी उससे यह स्पष्ट दिखाई पड़ता था कि कोई आंदोलन प्रारंभ हो जाने पर जनता से छीन कर जेल के सींखचों में बंद कर दिए जाएंगे और इस संकट में लोगों को अपना नेतृत्व स्वयं करना होगा। परिस्थिति यह देखते हुए अनुचित था कि बिना किसी नेतृत्व के लोगों को लंबे समय तक क्रांतिकारी कार्यक्रम दे दिया जाता। गांधी जी को यदि यह विश्वास होता कि वह अपने कार्यक्रम को अंतिम रूप तक पहुंचा देंगे तथा आंदोलन को लोगों को नेतृत्व करने को बिना खुले छोड़ दिए जाएंगे तो वह एक निश्चित कार्यक्रम अवश्य देते क्योंकि वे स्वयं ऐसा करना चाहते थे। इसीलिए उन्होंने अनजान में इस प्रकार की नीति अपनाई। उन्होंने यह विश्वास किया कि वह अपने कार्यक्रम को अंतिम रूप तक पहुंचा देंगे। परंतु जो दृश्य सामने आया उसके लिए वह तैयार नहीं थे। कार्यक्रम के दोनों पहलू देखने के लिए निम्नलिखित बातों पर ध्यान दीजिए। जो स्वयं घटनास्थल पर दिखाई देते हैं। कार्यक्रम को सामने रखते हैं। व उसका विश्लेषण करते हैं। जब इस जानकारी को आंदोलन के आधार से जोड़ते हैं तो वह लगती है कि वह चलती कांग्रेस के तत्व अपने इस तरह के दिखाई देते हैं। अर्थात नारा, ये तालमेल आदि हैं।

और एक मुख्य कारण यह थी कि कोई भी नेता आंदोलन को उतनी देर तक चलने तथा समाज परिस्थिति में क्या परिवर्तन नहीं लाना चाहता था।

आंदोलन के मुख्य गतिविधि - सारे देश में हड़तालें, विरोध प्रदर्शन, जुलूस निकाले गए। पर सबसे ज्यादा जोर जिस पर दिया गया वो था सरकारी संपत्ति को क्षति पहुंचाना। सुझाव यह दिया गया कि डाकघरों, टेलीग्राफ लाइनों, रेलवे लाइनों को नष्ट किया जाए। इसके अलावा सरकारी इमारतों, अदालतों इत्यादि पर जनता के समूह को प्रदर्शन आयोजित करने थे। इसके मुख्य नेता उन इलाकों में रहते थे जो जापानी कब्जे में थे। जापानियों के पुनः वापस आने के डर से लोग सहयोग करेंगे यह सोचकर नेताओं ने 'आजाद हिंद फौज' के लिए लड़ने की तय की। पूर्वी, पूर्वी गोदावरी, गंटूर, नेल्लोर, कृष्णा, उत्तर प्रदेश में आंदोलन ज्यादा हुआ। इसके अतिरिक्त पश्चिम दिनाजपुर, बिहार के चंपारण जिले के पूर्वी भाग के मुजफ्फरपुर जिले, उड़ीसा में बालासोर जिला, महाराष्ट्र में सतारा, पूर्वी खानदेश, पश्चिमी खानदेश, विदर्भ अंचल के थे।

[illegible] उग्र, बम से पटरी, और अंग्रेजों तक दिखाने पर विरोधों ने विभिन्न रूपों में इसे सहयोग दिया। पाँच-छः महीने आंदोलन का सामूहिक रूप बरकरार रहा। सरकार की ओर से कुछ आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं।

निम्नानुसार

1) पुलिस तथा फौज जवाबी कार्रवाई में मारे गए लोगों की संख्या ——— 940
2) " " " घातक व्यक्तियों की संख्या 1630
3) विद्युत आपूर्ति की चली 538
4) गैर फौजी हताहत व्यक्तियों की संख्या — 60226
5) गिरफ्तारी 18000
6) रेलवे स्थानों पर हमले जहाँ हवाई जहाजों के लिए गैसोलीन रखा गया था (पटना, मालदा, भागलपुर, गोंदिया, मुंगेर, लखीसराय, तमलुक) 40
7) रेलवे को क्षति पहुंचाने के लिए जो दंड दिए गए 394
8) गिराई गई गाड़ियों की संख्या ——— 45
9) तार और टेलीफोन लाइनों की क्षति ——— 9 Crore 00,000 रु
10) मोटर लॉरियों की क्षति ——— 90000 रु
11) रेलवे की इमारतों की क्षति ——— 40,000 रु
12) रेलवे की अन्य सामग्री की क्षति ——— 60,000 रु
13) पोस्ट ऑफिस को क्षति पहुंचाने के लिए हमले किए गए 1857
इनमें 60 पूर्णतः नष्ट कर दिए गए। 250 पूरी तरह से क्षतिग्रस्त किए गए और बहुतों को आंशिक क्षति पहुंचाई गई।
14) नगद तथा डाक टिकटों की लूटी गई राशि ——— रु 200,000
15) टेलीफोन लाइनें - टेलीफोन खंभों से तार काट दिए गए 12000
उपरोक्त - इसमें कलकत्ता डाकघरों तथा तारघरों के आंकड़ों में 900000 रु की अधिक क्षति को शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

सम्पत्ति की क्षति का विवरण -
आंदोलन के आरंभिक चरण में कई जगहों पर बहुत पैसा हो आम लोगों ने किया। 60% सूचनाएं थानों से थी। 40% रेलवे से। इसके अलावा डाकघरों, टेलीग्राफ लाइनों, रेलवे लाइनों को क्षति पहुंचाई गई। उसके अलावा [illegible] को भी क्षति पहुंचाई गई। इसके अलावा [illegible] को भी क्षति पहुंचाई गई। [illegible] को भी क्षति पहुंचाई गई।

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इस आंदोलन की तीन महत्वपूर्ण बातें — 1) आंदोलन की कमान देश के युवाओं के हाथ में थी 2) विद्यार्थियों के अभूतपूर्व कार्य जिन्होंने कांग्रेस नेताओं के पश्चात आंदोलन आगे [illegible] किया/ 3) किसी जगह हिन्दू मुस्लिम उत्पात का न होना अथवा हिन्दू क्षेत्रों में मुस्लिम जनता का निरादर / जिन्ना की अवहेलना के होते हुए भी आंदोलन प्रति हमदर्दी प्रकट करना/

आंदोलन —

1) ध्येय - स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करना / जापानी आक्रमण से बचाना/ जनता को सुदृढ़ करना/

2) युद्ध नीति - विजय जनता के युद्ध के [illegible] में बदलते हुए ब्रिटिश सरकार [illegible] एक [illegible] सरकार स्थापना की जाय/ [illegible] के तथा [illegible] अधिनायकशाही के विरुद्ध मोर्चे तैयार किया जाय, यदि इस महान उद्देश्य [illegible] के सामूहिक संगठित प्रयत्न तथा आंदोलन की आवश्यकता है तो उसके लिए जनता को मनोवैज्ञानिक तथा संगठित दृष्टि तैयार किया जाय और देश में इस प्रकार का वातावरण पैदा किया जाय/

3) नारा - अंग्रेजो भारत छोड़ो -

नारा व्याख्या - इस आंदोलन का मंतव्य था कि ब्रिटिश सरकार जनता से [illegible] स्वीकार, [illegible] प्राप्त करती है/ जो सरकार अपने नैतिक आधार को खो बैठती है और केवल पशु बल द्वारा जनता पर हुकूमत करती है उस सरकार के प्रति विद्रोह करना जनता का एक स्वाभाविक हक है/ ब्रिटिश सरकार ने अपनी कार्रवाइयों द्वारा जनता पर से अपना नैतिक प्रभाव खो दिया था/ ऐसी सरकार के विरुद्ध बगावत करना और उसकी सत्ता पर अधिकार करना जनता का कर्तव्य है। "खुली बगावत" का अर्थ है जनता का सरकार पर चौतरफा प्रहार करना। अपने को आजाद समझना तथा उसके किसी भी कानून को अपने पर बंधन न मानना, अब तक जो आंदोलन कांग्रेस ने किये थे उसमें कुछ खास कानूनों को तोड़ा जाता था/ क्योंकि जनता में खुले विद्रोह की मनोवृत्ति पैदा करने वाले न थे/ इसलिए इस आंदोलन का स्वरूप पिछले सभी आंदोलन से भिन्न था।

सरकार के दमन के साधन

नियोगी का असेंबली में भाषण - पुलिस ने जनता में आतंक फैलाने के लिए खुले रूप से जनता को लूटना/ उनके घरों में आग लगाना तथा मार पीट करना

2) जनता के समूह पर बिना किसी कारण [illegible] तरीके से गोलियां चलाना/

3) निहत्थी निर्दोष जनता पर संगठित रूप से गोलियां चलाना और जिस सरकार जिन लोगों ने उत्पात किया था उनको तो [illegible] समस्त जनता के हृदय में आतंक जमाना/ इस प्रकार की घटनाएं दिल्ली, कलकत्ता [illegible] और [illegible] में हुई है

4) [illegible] पर बिना किसी पूर्व सूचना के गोलियां चलाना/ [illegible] गोलियां चलाना

5) [illegible] को खुले रूप से कोड़े लगवाना व उन्हें बेरहमी से पीटना और [illegible] आदमियों तक को जनता के सामने अपमानित करना, जैसे [illegible] को साफ करवाना कांग्रेसी झंडों का जलाना इत्यादि/

6) जनता के सामने कांग्रेस नेताओं के घरों को जलाना और फौज द्वारा औरतों का अपमान कराना/ [illegible] फौजी टुकड़ियों के सैनिकों से अपमानित कराना/ ऐसी घटनाएँ मध्यप्रांत आसाम और बिहार में अधिक हुई/

आंदोलन की त्रुटियाँ

1) क्रांतिकारी विचार [illegible] संगठन बिखरा हुआ था/ इसलिए संगठन अधिक सरल और सुदृढ़ बनाना चाहिए/

2) हिंसा व अहिंसा के प्रश्न पर भिन्न भिन्न विचार हैं/ अपनी इस अनिश्चितता के कारण [illegible] जनता पूर्णतः अहिंसा को न [illegible] कर पाते हैं और न संगठित हिंसा को ही

[illegible]

नोट 1.

और अनियन्त्रित अहिंसा और सुसंगठित हिंसा दोनों का नुकसान होता है। इस आंदोलन ने हमें यह बताया है कि सुसंगठित अहिंसा से भारत की सफलता मिल सकती है इसलिये हमें संगठित अहिंसा को और अधिक प्रचलित करना चाहिए।

3) अब हमें ग्रेसफुल रेट्रीट को छोड़ कर हमें नये ढंग से चलना होगा और इसकी बुनियाद कि सी दार्शनिक आधार पर होनी चाहिए।

4) कांग्रेस में अंदरूनी आपसी मेल व परस्पर गहरी जानकारी होना आवश्यक है।

5) गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेसी कार्यकर्ताओं का आपस में विश्वास था।

नोट

1) सन् १८५७ के स्वतंत्रता विद्रोह को नहीं कहा जा सकता क्योंकि यह पहले से तैयारी (पूर्व तैयारी) द्वारा प्रारंभ नहीं हुआ था। इस आंदोलन ने भारत को स्वतंत्र विद्रोह की कला तथा शक्ति को पहचानने की शिक्षा दी थी।

2) इसने भारत वर्ष के सारे दबे पीसे गुलामों को बोलने का हक दिया। अतः आज इस आंदोलन के कारण भारत वर्ष सारे एशिया के दबे कुचले राष्ट्रों का मार्गदर्शन करता है। पूर्व पश्चिम में अफ्रीका और स्वतंत्रता से आगे जो निर्धनता को कगार ठहरा है तो दूसरी तरफ मलाया जावा, सुमात्रा, इंडोचीन चीन, आदि सारे पूर्ववर्ती पूर्वी देश इससे आगे जो निर्धनता को कगार खुनकर अपने-अपने यहाँ साम्राज्य शाही विरुद्ध संघर्ष कर रहे हैं।

3) इस आंदोलन ने भारत का सम्मान यहाँ और बाहरी देशों में बढ़ा दिया है और स्वयं ब्रिटिश जनता में विचारों के आधार पर दो वर्ग पैदा कर दिये हैं। प्रगतिशील वर्ग अपने यहाँ की जनता को यह बताने की चेष्टा कर रहा है कि स्वतंत्र भारत हमारे लिए शक्तिशाली और अच्छा मित्र हो सकता है और दूसरी ओर साम्राज्य शाही विचारों के लोग वही पुराने साधन अपनाने में लगे हुए हैं।

4) इस आंदोलन ने जनता को अंग्रेजी शासन व्यवस्था, उसकी शक्ति, कमजोरी, गहन ज्ञान दिया और यह भी बताया कि कितनी कमजोरियों से हम उनको भारत पर ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद को तोड़ सकते हैं।

5) इस स्वतंत्र विद्रोह ने जनता को एक अनुभव दिया जो सदा ही उसके हृदय में एक कसक और तड़प बनाये रखेगा और जिसके कारण उसमें एक नया जीवन और स्फूर्ति पैदा हो गयी है।

हानि

जहाँ तक इस क्रांतिकारी के कारण हुई के केवल भौतिक हानि (भौतिक नुकसान) जैसे माल, सामग्री, रुपया पैसा आदि का नुकसान तथा मानसिक यातना (कष्ट) के रूप में समझ सकते हैं। परन्तु इस क्षति का पूरा होने वाली क्षति (कष्ट तथा यातना) को से मुकाबला करते हैं तो यह सब कुछ बहुत ही कम दिखाई पड़ती है। कहीं कुछ देश स्वतंत्र हुये तो कुछ पराधीन हो गये। कि न हमारे यहाँ तो इसके कि पुनः जीत हुआ तो कर रही दोनों हथकड़ियाँ पड़ी। अंततः उसको अपने दमन के सारे ही साधन निरर्थक दिखाई दिये उसने स्वयं अपने हाथ को काट दिया। दो शरीर तो दो होते हैं एक के साथ सब ओर तालमेल था। इसका परिणाम कुछ भी हो हमारे लिए तो यह नीति को है।

— બેંકરૈયોન કાગળની નોંધો —

રૂસવે એજન્સી ૨૬ જિલ્લે તથા ૭૨ રિયાસતોમાં / ૫ મી કાર્યવ્યવસાય વસ્તીવાળા
પ્રાંતની જનસંખ્યા ૧ કરોડ ૬૦ લાખ છે તથા રેલવે ટ્રેક ૫૬૨૨ માઈલ છે

૯ ઓગસ્ટનો યુવક ગાંધી નીતિરીઝમ ૭૮ ૧૨ આદિવાસી વિદ્રોહોનો અપનાવેલ ને ગામ
પૂર્વ કેન્દ્રિત છે વ્યવસાય (યુવક ને પટ્ટિયે વે સ્વતંત્રતા પુકાર કુંવરે જાવે છે).

ભારતીય ગણતંત્ર પરસ્પર રોજ નોંધ કરે છે બોલી / તેરકુ નવલટે સોહિદુલીસને
ઘોરતિ પ્રથમ નીલવાલ ડૈમ્પર્ટ ને વહેંચો ની આસપાસ સ્વતંત્રતા પ્રાપ્ત
પોલીસ ને ઘેરાતો કુંવર ૬ નવુંદારવહો આવ્યો / જિસકે ૧૫ મુખ્યાધુ ને સારિકા પુત્ર થા /
રાષ્ટ્રીય ને ઓરડારાયાગાવ / પુલિસ ને ૨૬ ના કી ૪ ધુબાપુ, બોલીનેહાર પહેલે લોગ
ઔમનિ પર તે ૮ ગોલી ચલાવે ૩૬ — ગિરફ્તારી —

ગ્રામ - મે ભીવાજી પાકીપર સભા થી / રાજારવલોગ આયે — યુવકુ મે ગાંધી જાગૃત
બોલીનેહાર, ૧૫ જગહ ગોરિયો ચલી, ૧૫૯ માર્યુ ગિરફ્તારી, ૮ આદિવાસી ગાંધી
૧૦ આગસ્ત ૧૬ આદમી મરે, ૧૧ ઘાયલ — દેખને સ્ટેશનપર પોલિસ સ્ટેશનકો આગ
૨ જગહ જાલકર સબ કોર્ટ / કોર્ટહાઉસ મે શસ્ત્રો પર ફૂંકે પત્થર ડાલકર શસ્ત્રા લૂંટ લિયા ગયા
૧૧ આગસ્ત - બસેરા કેંદ્ર રેલવે ટ્રાફિક રુકવાકે દિયા ગયા ! સ્કૂલ ઔર ઘૂંટે ગાંધી
૧૩ આગસ્ત અદાલતે ખાલી ઔર કિસીને કોર્ટ કો સ્વીકાર નહીં કિયા
૧૩ ને ૧૦૦ રાઉન્ડ ચલાયે ગયે ૧૩ તારીખ કો ૩ મોરચે પર ૨ ગોલી ચલી

મારને આરિવાસ્ત લગભગ ૧૦૦ બંદર થી / ૧૯૫ પુરુષ લિંગ ૬૨ સ્ત્રીલિંગ
દો સાલ બેંકરૈયો તમે ૫૦૦૦૦ આદમી પકડે ગયે — ૧૦૦૦ દોષસિદ્ધિ અપીલ પૂર્ણ ૪૫૦ ૫૦૦ રુપ્યે
૬ સપ્તાહ સે ઉપર પુરુષોંકી સજાયે હુઈ /

૧૬ ફિરોઝપુર ૨૧૩ ધારા આંદોલનકારિયાર ૧૭ બંદર ૨૫ સ્ટેશનપર પુલિસને ચલાયા ગોલી
ગોલિયોં કા પ્રયાર

કેંદ્રીય સરકારકે કરવાકારો બંદરગાહ કે ડાકઘર કે ૩૫ સ્ટેશનો કે ૨૫ સ્થા / બંદરકે મજદૂરોને
કુલ ૧૦ પ્રતિશત કર્મચારિયોને હડતાલ કી / ૬૫ બંદર કે સ્મૃતિ ચિહ્નોં કે પ્રભાવ થા
વિદ્યાર્થી — મુખ્યરૂપ સે બોલીનેહાર (૧૬ કેન્દ્રોંકે ૧૦ હિસ્સા લિયા થા)
૧૬ કે બોલીનેહાર - પર કોંગ્રેસ કાર્યાલય જેમાં હુઆ હુઆ ૧૯૪૨ ૮ ગોલી ચલાઈ ગઈ
૧૬ કો ૧૦ બજે ને ગાંધીવાદ પ્રતિમા પર જો ૩૨ સમર્થકોં માલા પહનાયા
ગોલી ચલા વે ૬૨ રાઉન્ડ કે ને ૩૦ આદમી ઘાયલ થે
૧૬ કો મે રાજનૈતિક પીડિત સહાયતા ફંડ

સરકારી પ્રસ્તુતિકરણ કે અનુસાર ૧૬ કી સંખ્યા મદ્રાસ ૮૩, યુનાઈટેડ ૧૩ બંગાલ ૭૫
મોતિયા ૧૯, બંબઈ ૫ આંધ્ર ૮૫, બિહાર ૩૮, કર્ણાટક ૩૫ ઉડીસા ૧૦૧ કુલ
પ્રકાશન ૧૭૮

બેંકરૈયો કે ૧૦ કે ૧૦ કે ૧૦ કે જનતા કે અધિકારોં કે રક્ષા કરને કે લિયે કુમેરી
ગાંધી કી /
બેંકરૈયો સરકારી મોરચે આગસ્ત વિદ્રોહ કે સિમાસિતે મે ૬ ફરવરી ૧૯૪૩ કો
અંડમાન રુપે હૈ વે નીચે દિયે ગયે હૈ /

ડિ ૨૫ તારિખ જુલ્ય, બિહાર પુલિસને ગોલિયાં ચલાઈ ૧૯૫, જિસમે આદમી મરે ૧૮
ઘાયલ ૩૩૨, જિસમે ૮૫ સિવિલિયન મરે ૫, પુલિસ કે ઘાયલ ૫૨૬ સિવ ચલાઈ ૧૧
જિસમે અન્યસરકારી નૌકરો હૈ. (રેલ્વે ડાકતાર) અન્યસરકારી નૌકર ઘાયલ ૧૧૫
ઓડિશા મે સરકાર ગોલિયાં ચલાઈ - ૮ આદમી મરે ૩૨ ઘાયલ, ૧૧૩ પુલિસ રેલ્વે કર્મચારી કરવાઈ
૧૮૨ અન્યસરકારી ઇમારતે નષ્ટ, જૈસે ૧૫ પોસ્ટ ઓફિસ પૂર્ણ કે જિસમે ધ્વસ્ત સ્કૂલ આદિ તક /
૧૧ નવાપુર પ્રાયઃ ૮ ઇમારતે નષ્ટ કરદી ૩૫ પુલ ધ્વસ્ત કર દિયે / ૨૪૩ ટેલિગ્રાફ પોસ્ટ ઓફિસ
નુકસાન નહીં હુઆ ઔર ૧૩૨ કો પુલીસને ગોલિયાં ચલાઈ / જિસમે સરકારી નૌકર મરે ૨
૮૨ ઘાયલ હુએ / ઉનમેંસે ૧૦ જજ મેજિસ્ટ્રેટ અધિકારી થે / જનતા કી ક્ષતિ ને ગોલિયાં ચલાઈ
૧૬૧ ઔર ૨૦૦ રાઉન્ડ — (૧૩) ઘાયલ ૬૮૬ ઔર ૧૮૦ મરે ૨૦ (૧૮૮)
ક્ષિતિજ કી ખેપરી મી તોડી ૫ ૨૫
આંદોલનકારિયોં કી ગોલિયો સે મરે સરકારિ સેવક પુલિસકારી ૩ જિનમે ૨ ગોલી
ઔર ઘાયલ ૫ રેલ્વે કર્મચારી ૧૩ ડાક તાર લોગ ૧ , ૧૬
૧૩ રે બગાવી ૧૫૮૨ ગામો / ૧૯૦ ગોલીબાર ૨ સામુદિક જુર્માના કી ૧૩ ગામો / ૨૫૬ ૬ ૬૩૬૫૦
૧૫૨૬ ૬ ૦ ૧૬૮૫

Biology & the Social order
(A marxist study)
by Mark Zaidhard
Progressive Forum, Calcutta

Genetic – Relating to generation, to the origin of a thing or its mode.
mutation – the act or process of changing.
Pseudo false, not genuine, Imbecile – weak.

Evolution & Present States.

Linnaeus was the first to suggest a convenient and efficient system of classification and designation – his dual scheme from one genus larger group the genus – the smaller species. Man was termed – Homo & sapiens, meaning wise, for the type existing today. Linnaeus believed in the biblical theory of special creation which implied that every species was created by God that means no change had taken place in the biological world since the one morable three days, third, fifth & sixth, when God created all plants, all animals, the sea & dust and at least, cattle & man respectively.

2) Lamarck – nature continuously created new forms out of inanimate matter under the influence of by heat & electricity. All classification was arbitrary and that plant & animals evolved from each other in gradual & continuous manner. Lamarck also stressed evolution of organs in the body, its use & disuse theory. Animals that did not have any wings, eyes, horns, tails etc, developed them, and those that had them improved them through modification caused in time (Buffon & Cuvier as well upheld this theory).

3) Charles Darwin put the theory of evolution on a sounder basis. He opined that species was not a definite absolute phenomenon. Geology had just then gained status of a science through the work of Lyell. Palaeontology also developed. Darwin showed that Madagascar, though situated so close to the African Continent, had a fauna (animals) and flora (plants) differ widely, much from the African but had more in common with types of India. So his experiments led him to state that the origin of new types by descent with modification from previously existing types – his theory of natural selection. Darwin like most other men of genius was derided by his time. His theory remains a unique, monumental [illegible] in the history of human life and its tremendous implications in all possible fields. – In many of his postulates he was unclear, & confused – while others were proved by modern genetics to be entirely false, such a concept is the struggle for existence even though it is used so frequently and authoritatively by many persons and is a vague term more romantic and muddled than scientific value. And of course the "survival of the fittest" was coined by Herbert Spencer.

Genetic research indicates that the basic cause of all change of biological variation in nature, is the process of mutation. Mutation is continuous process occurring with different frequencies in all genes with few, if any exceptions. The force of mutation knows no directive purpose or value. Natural selection is a confusing term, when we must bear in mind the difference between natural selection which is undirected, except by general laws of nature, and artificial selection by man, which is planned and guided. Nature knows no animus or purpose. Its selection is entirely controlled by the laws of nature, organic or inorganic. It is revealing a purpose or intelligence but is totally childish and anthropomorphic. As a matter of fact only by studying the physiology, genetics and behaviour of the animal and its ecological responses to various combinations of environmental forces as well as possible changes in these forces, can we hope to know exactly

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what the reasons may be that produce extinction & spread of species? Darwin

The theory of inheritance of acquired characters also is exploded. Some characters are not affected by radically by the environment. Coloured animals and man have been reared under different environmental conditions for many generations & have not been significantly changed. The superficial modifications that do appear were certainly not inherited.

Experiments on flies being kept in the dark. The hundredfirst generation behaved normally to light when put to the test.

Weismann, who was the first to question the truth of Lamarck's notion of inheritance of acquired characters. Cut tails of many generations of cats and found no change in the offspring.

It is known that Jews and Arabs have circumcised their male offspring for many hundreds of generations and still have to do so since the presumed inheritance of acquired characters has failed to do it for them. Some see that modifications are not inherited so thus the concept of genes and mutation emphasizes the problem at all levels. Hence the hereditary circumstance, must be due to gene, and every modification must have arisen by a mutation.

Evolutionary formation of Race, Stock, & variety

Race is a loose term first introduced by biologists but by politicians & journalists. Human race, white race, Caucasian race, the Nordic race, the German Race & even the Bavarian race. Soon is too widely used

The use of species. — species Canis, Canis familiaris, or man Homo Sapiens within each we find large subdivisions such as the terrier, the bull dog etc. We see then how a species by itself presents a world of variation & somewhat some orderly scheme of classification is essential for convenience of study and general synthesis.

Genetics supplies us a method (A species is defined as a group of plants or animals, of similar structures and probabilities, that produce fertile offspring with one another, and the other cannot mate or are sterile, or produce sterile offspring with members of another group) This is an absolute definition. Recent experiments have shown that sterility may be due to a Gene in the same sense as any other character

The word 'race' was first used by biologists Farlow when early in the work with Drosophila many mutant types appeared, and were isolated and bred, and homozygous lines were established. This type was given the name mutant race. The word race was used to designate a mutant type, distinguished by a modified character. The term race applies, then, to a single character change produced by one or multiple genes. It is the unit of Evolution. Character is a term of observation.

The descent from a common ancestor does not make individuals belong to the same race. We have races characterized by blue eye or dark hair, various skin colours, Colour blindness, haemophilia, short fingered condition etc. We have seen that it is possible to breed long grey bodies and dumpy and obtain occasional offspring black bodies and individuals. These will belong to the black race while the grey brothers & sisters will be placed in the grey race. Hence race affiliation must go by character by inspection not by descent or relationship.

The Science of Human Nature

[illegible]

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Founder B. R. CHARI] VOL II No. 246 SECUNDERABAD Dn TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1948 Price O. S 1½ ANNAS [*Editor* C. S. NAIDU

Moin Nawaz Jung To Lead State Delegation

Moscow Negotiations To Bring Positive Results

POTSDAM AGREEMENT TO BE BASIS

BERLIN, Aug 30 —The Economic Chief of the Soviet zone of Germany has expressed the hope that the Moscow negotiations will bring positive results based on the Potsdam Agreement and the political and economic unity of Germany He added that separate currencies in Germany and the inclusion of the Western zones in the Marshall Aid Plan have raised difficulties which will have to be solved

In Moscow

No further news has come in from Moscow about the outcome of the negotiations between the Three Western envoys and the Russian leaders The latest messages from the Russian capital suggest that the envoys are asking for yet another meeting at the Kremlin but no official confirmation of this is available.

Some observers believe that the meeting will take place today. Meanwhile the envoys have been receiving new instructions from their government, which they are reported to have received during the week end.

Second German Republic

Delegates from the Western zone of Germany are meeting at Bonn on Wednesday to lay the foundation of a constitution of what is described as a second Germany Republic The Bonn Assembly owes its existence to the London conference of the Western Powers which decided to authorise West German leaders to elect a West German Constituent Assembly on the lines sugested in London which will be subject to the approval of the West Military Governors and the German people

Neutral Zone In Jerusalem

In Cairo all Arab states have now agreed to the Jews to set up a neutral zone in Jerusalem under the Red Cross area This follows talks between the Chief of the staff of Count Bernadotte and Arab leaders in Cairo The Neutral zone is being set up at midday today and United Nations truce observers are being stationed here to keep watch against any possible entry of armed forces

Earlier both the Arabs and Jews had refused to withdrew their troops from the Red Cross area The Jewish commander said he was ready to take away his forces as soon as the Arabs withdrew

U. N. Observers Enquiry

United Nations observers have completed their enquiry into the shooting of a United Nations aircraft over Garda airport when two truce observers, both French, were killed Their report says that the aircraft was flying without permission in the wrong air corridor over Egyptian occupied territory and its markings could not be seen.

The Egyptian Defence Minister has expressed regret at the death of the observers and has stated that in future no aircraft should fly over Arab territory without permission

Police Sweep Johore

A large force of Singapore police and troops swept down a peninsula in Johore State yesterday This followed reports that insurgents were training in a city ten miles west of Singapore island An Army spokesman explained that Johore State was under Military Command of Singapore and that the step was a precaution against the spread of the disturbance to the island No insurgents, however were contacted during the operations Several persons were detained for questioning

The British cruiser "London flagship of the British Pacific Fleet which is being recalled to Hongkong on a two months cruise in Japanese waters will sail shortly from Singapore

At a meeting of the communist underground movement including Malayan Trade unionists, it is reported that the Chairman of the Perak Federation of Trade Unions issued a manifesto declaring that the federation has not been dissolved and that all foreign concerns would be attacked The Chairman is one of the 12 wanted men by the authorities and for whose capture they have already announced a substantial reward.

Operations Against Insurgents

In Burma Government troops carried out small scale operations against the insurgents in a town southwest of Mandalay in the Taungoo area between Mandalay and Rangoon Reporting this an official communique issued here last night said that Government troops also clashed with red flag communists near the Chindwin river north west of Mandalay

Chinese Successes

According to the latest field dispatches reaching the Chinese capital of Nanking further successes against the Communists have been claimed for the Government forces operating in Manchuria and other provinces of China In Manchuria Government forces have recaptured one of the two airfields in the north west approaches to the capital Changteh The airfield is now being cleared for air borne reinforcements and supplies In the north in north west Honan and Central Shansi Government forces have been successfully attacking communists communications The communists are said to have evacuated two towns and to have retreated towards Western Shansi ung The Commander of the Government forces in this area is regrouping his forces to safeguard the Peiping Shonan Railway

The Chinese Executive Yuan has passed a new measure under which Japanese shipping craft found operating in Chinese waters will be confiscated and the crews deported

127 People Arrested For Black Marketing

The German Police Chief in the Western sector of Berlin said today that in the past week 127 people have been arrested for black marketing activities in Western Berlin

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff Field Marshal Lord Montgomery has arrived back in London by air after his visit to British troops in Germany

Mr. Zahir Ahmed To Join The Delegation In Paris

HYDERABAD Aug 30 — The Orient Press understands from a reliable source that the Hyderabad Delegation to U N O which will be led by the Hon'ble Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Foreign Minister, will consist of the Hon'ble Mr Abdul Rahim, Minister for Communication the Hon'ble Mr Sripat Rao Pairitkar President of the Legislative Assembly, Mr B. Shyamsundar Depressed Class leader Mr Rahimuddin, Ansari Advocate General of the Nizam's Government and another prominent citizen Mr. Zahir Ahmed, Foreign Secretary who is already in England will join the Delegation there —O P

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS

HYDERABAD, Aug. 30 —A meeting of the Council of Ministers was held this morning at the Old Council Hall for about 8 hours, His Excellency Mr Laik Ali, Prime Minister, presided.

It is understood that the Council considered many problems of far reaching importance concerning the external and internal affairs of the State —O P

SEPARATE ELECTORATE DEMAND STANDS

Mr. Shyamsunder Clarifies The Issue

HYDERABAD Aug 30 —Keeping in abeyance the demand of Separate Electorate and Separate Entity of the Depressed Classes of the State in view of the existing conditions Mr B Shyamsunder President of the Central Depressed Classes Association has issued a statement

The statement is as follows —"I want to clarify the stand of the Depressed Classes in respect of our demand for separate electorate We have not withdrawn our demand but this is a temporary postponement and the issue will be raised after the condition has come to normal At a time when our country is passing through a critical stage and we are facing a life and death struggle for our independence to create any circumstance which may cause us to waver from our goal is not conducive to the common good At present it is the duty of all loyal people of the State to sink all their mutual differences and work unitedly for the salvation of the country conserving all our resources When the ship of our independence reaches the bank successfully we would get our rewards for loyalty from our August Sovereign I will not be divulging any secret if I state that members of the Depressed Classes, I were to make it clear that in connection with the demand of separate electorate I met the highest officials of the State and repeatedly made them realise that no constitution of the State would be acceptable to us where our demand of separate electorate is not accepted I feel a great pleasure in announcing that this demand of ours is being appreciated by one and all and even the Advisory Council of the Central Majlis Ittehad ul Muslimeen, has supported our demand at its recent meeting I am confident that our united efforts will bear fruit and we will also be successful in drafting a constitution in the Constituent Assembly which could satisfy the people of the State —O P.

SIX LAKHS OF AFGHANS

Support Covt. Stand For Independence

HYDERABAD, Aug 30 —The Working Committee of the Hyderabad Afghans Association met last evening at the Pawlat Mansion Mr Aziz Ahmed Khan, its President, presiding

The meeting passed a resolution congratulating Afghanistan on the Celebrations of their Independence Day

The resolution also reiterated that six lakh of Afghans who were living in the Islamic State of Hyderabad for centuries were in full enjoyment of a prosperous life They were independent for the past 700 years and in future they will remain so The Afghans of Hyderabad have taken an oath to preserve the independence of Hyderabad and they would not hesitate to sacrifice themselves for their objective.

The resolution further stated that the efforts of Hyderabad for an honourable settlement with the Indian Union did not meet with proper response The Afghans eagerly awaited a chance so that they could recall the heroic exploits of "Ghori and Ghazni"

Hyderabad had now approached the Security Council and Afghanistan which is a member of the U N O should support Hyderabad's case as she was closely related to Hyderabad by ties of Islamic traditions the resolution concluded —O P

The Jewish trial of the two Britons accused of spying has been postponed from the day after to morrow until the middle of September This has been done to enable defence council to arrive in Tel Aviv

The recent development in Palestine as well as the Kashmir dispute are to be considered today at a special session of the United Nations Security Council

Another Talk In Moscow

A correspondent here says that there is a possibility of another talk in Moscow today between the envoys of the three WesternPowers and M Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister The British envoy Mr Roberts today had a talk with the American Ambassador Mr Walter Bodell Smith The terms of the interim communique, according to the correspondent, which is to be issued simultaneously in the four capitals, is still not been made public BERLIN Aug 30 —The British and American Military Governors today arrived in Frankfurt for a outline meeting —H I S

Indian Dominion Parliament

PANDIT NEHRU GIVES WRITTEN ANSWERS

Linguistic Provinces Commission Report Awaited

NEW DELHI Aug 30 —At question time in the Indian Dominion Parliament today the Prime Minister stated in answer to a question referring to the appeal to producing countries to bring down prices of essential commodities said that the Government of India have been considering this problem independently of the S C A F E recommendations.

NEHRU PLAN

In answer to a supplementary question the Prime Minister said that what had been called the Nehru Plan for Asia is nothing more than an idea thrown out It envisaged some kind of economic co operation between countries of Asia

In a written answer the Prime Minister said that the Government were in close touch with the situation in Burma So far as he was aware there was no threat to life and property of Indian nationals In fact till now there had been no panic among the Indian community and there was no question of providing special facilities for evacuation at present.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

In another written reply the Prime Minister welcomed the appointment of the Linguistic provinces commission but said he would prefer to wait for its report and advice before taking further steps in the matter

In answer to yet another question the Prime Minister said that some economies have been effected in the Governor General's establishment and further economies are under consideration

The Commerce Minister told the House that the question of manufacturing bull dozers will be taken up in due course During 1948 363 tractors were imported on government's account

Indian Trade commissioners are taking steps to push the sale of Indian tea in foreign countries

RAMAPADASAGAR SCHEME

The Minister for works, Mines and Power Mr Gadgil informed Parliament the Ramapadasagar scheme for multi purposes development has been reconsidered vis a vis the Wainganga scheme in the Central Provinces In the execution of central schemes the Ramapadasagar scheme will be expedited as far as possible

The question of standardisation of mines being considered by the sub-committee set up by the Indian Standards institute.

LABOUR WELFARE

The Labour Minister Mr Jagjivan Ram said that so far 48 officers have been trained in labour welfare work in the United Kingdom 98 in labour welfare and social courses at the Calcutta University.

The Minister without portfolio, Mr Gopalaswamy Iyengar told members we have received representations about the discomforts suffered by non-Muslim prisoners in Pakistan jails and have lodged protests with the Pakistan Government —H I S

Telegrams, "Dailynews"
Telephone 7456

The Daily News

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1948

Shortage Of Dollars

SINCE THE WAR ENDED THERE has, for a variety of reasons been a World wide shortage of dollars, a shortage from which the sterling area has suffered. During the war years many of the members of the sterling area accumulated large balances in London, representing mostly the counter part of the goods and services they had supplied to Britain between 1939 and 1945 and also, though to a much smaller extent the equivalent of the dollars they had contributed to the pool and for which they had received pounds Naturally these countries looked to these balances to pay for the many goods they needed after war whether they could be in Britain or elsewhere, The supplying of these goods has placed a great strain not only on Britain's productive resources but also on the sterling area's exchange reserves The strain had, of course, been considerably eased by the U S A. first by the loan to Britain and later through the programme of Marshal aid

It may be noted that before 1939, there was a group of countries which, after Britain left the gold standard in 1931, rested the value of their currencies approximately stable in terms of pounds. The reason for this was the chief market for these countries' exports and in many cases, the chief supplier of their imports When the value of the pound fell these countries could not afford to run the risk of losing the all important British market by maintaining the value to their currencies in terms of gold and there by making their exports dearer And upto 1939, the existence of the sterling bloc was dependent upon no formal agreement After that date if it had not existed it would have been necessary to create it When the war came, the non empire countries in the bloc, such as Sweden and Argentina, did not depreciate their currencies in step with sterling But the exigencies of war forced the rest of the sterling bloc or the sterling area to adopt more firmer arrangements than hitherto Not merely did they keep their currencies aligned but they also adopted a similar foreign exchange policy

Indeed there has been much criticism of late that Britain had allowed the sterling area to draw too heavily on her And for Britain, there is nothing to be said for the sacrifice involved in maintaining her hold on Commonwealth markets which are accustomed to and want British goods but with money earned during the war Many of these goods notably those going to Malaya and Africa, represent a British investment which will produce dollars in the form of rubber and tin and gold sold to America On the other hand, the Commonwealth members of the sterling area have every interest to see that demands on Britain do not become excessive However the existence of the sterling Area and the established habit of constant consultation on common problems is an assurance that the methods now employed offer a better hope of providing a solution than if the individual countries endeavoured to overcome their difficulties separately and by intermittant conferences This does not mean a solution is guaranteed And it does not require the dismemberment of the sterling area but an increase in the productive powers of all those countries now dependent on America and

RACIAL HATRED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Indians Appeal For Resisting Mal-Administration

CAPE TOWN Aug 30 —Addressing a meeting of the Nationalist Party in Beaufort, South Africa, the Union Minister for economic affairs said that his Government was all for total segregation Segregation on Cape Town suburban trains was working smoothly and this was only a forecaste of what was still to come

The Minister declared that segregation would be carried out in all its aspects and in all parts of the country Referring to the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations General Assembly he said his party were determined that South Africa would not stand as the accused but as the accuser He as leader of the Unionist delegation would not stand before the enemy but he would attack

An appeal to Field Marshal Jan Smuts, as leader of the South African Parliamentary Opposition to stem the rising tide of Fascism and oppose the racial policy of the Malan Government has been made by the President of the Natal Indian Congress in a letter to the Field Marshal The letter says that Indians in South Africa constitute an important element in the nine million non European population and oppose the present non white policy based on racial hatred and domination Dr Malan's Government in 1943 was pledged to establish a dictatorship and on the leader of the opposition rested the great responsibility of resisting such a policy —H I S

SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS BY FORCE OF ARMS

Fascist Theory Denounced By Intellectuals

WARSAW Aug 29 —The International Congress of intellectuals meeting here concluded its deliberations after which it issued a manifesto denouncing the fascist theory of finding a solution to problems by force of arms The Manifesto accuses a handful of Americans and Europeans of being responsible for this It also condemned restrictions on the publication of books and scientific papers The manifesto did not receive the unanimous approval of the Congress 9 of the 32 United States delegates and 7 of the 42 British delegates are reported to have refused to sign the manifesto —H I S

CONSUMPTION OF GHEE LOWEST IN HYDERABAD

NEW DELHI Aug 29 —Figures made available this morning of India's ghee industry The annual production is stated to be more than 30 00 000 tons valued at 77 crores of rupees Of this quantity 62 per cent is produced in the Provinces and the balances in the States In order of importance the main ghee producers are the East Punjab the United Provinces and Bihar The consumption of ghee in India is highest in Gwalior and lowest in Hyderabad and Bengal Of the total production of ghee 30 per cent is retained by producers for domestic consumption and the rest marketed —H I S

NORMAL CONDITIONS TO BE RESTORED

Recruitment In Kashmir

SRINAGAR Aug 30 —In a despatch from the Kashmir capital a correspondent describes the steps taken by the Jammu and Kashmir Government to restore normal conditions in the war ravaged districts of Rajauri which has liberated less than two months ago The entire area at the time of reoccupation says the correspondent resembled a non man's land from which all traces of life had disappeared The State Government immediately set up machinery for the administration of the district and their construction of houses and to revive the local bodies in Nowshera and Rajauri drawup schemes for harvesting the crops and the preservations of grains and the forecast and cattle wealth of the country

Among the measures which being taken by Kashmir Government to improve defence and internal security arrangements is to strengthen the Home Guard The Deputy Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, said in an interview yesterday that three thousand persons were being recruited immediately and a contingent of ten companies of Home Guards was being raised which would be posted at vulnerable points In addition 25 000 young men would be given military training within a period of three months at thirty different centres set up for this purpose —H I S

PENCILLIN PRODUCTION IN INDIA

400 Billion Units Per Day

BOMBAY Aug 30 —The Director of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, Col Sokhey has expressed the view that India will be able to manufacture 400 billion units of pencillin and essential drugs per day soon Col Sokhey has just returned from the United States and Britain where he was sent by the Government of India to explore the possibilities of securing machinery for the manufacture of drugs in India He said that the Government of India had envisaged the manufacture of antibiotic antimalarial and sulphanomid drugs in this country on a mass scale This would be done without importing trained personnel from abroad —H I S

CASE AGAINST MR KHUHRO

To Continue For Two Months

KARACHI Aug 30 The special court of inquiry into the charges of maladministration and corruption against Mr M A Khuhro a former Minister is expected to continue its hearings for two months To date 70 prosecution witnesses have been examined and cross examined It is learnt that there will be another 10 prosecution witnesses to be examined before the evidence of 70 defence witnesses can be recorded So far a thousand documents have been produced by the defence and have been filed Another 500 are expected to be produced before the enquiry —H I S

LAHORE, Aug 30 — Admiral Conolly Commander in Chief of the United States Naval forces in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean has arrived in Ceylon after his recent visit to Pakistan and India Admiral Conolly is also to visit Princomalee to meet the the British Commander in Chief of the East Indies —H I S

News in Brief

PARIS Aug 30 —In France the search for a new Cabinet is still continuing The Socialist Leader Monsieur Ramadier who had been invited by the President to form a new Government has refused the invitation and M Robert Schuman one of the former Premiers, has now been entrusted with the task

x x x

CANBERRA, Aug 30 —The Chief of the Australian Wheat Board has announced that the country's wheat exports reached the highest figure ever with a total of 105 000 000 bushels up to the 21st of this month Stocks in the country have risen to 70 000 000 bushels —H I S

x x x

RANGOON Aug 30 — The latest reports from Burma say that the Government's drive northwards against the rebels in Prome is speeding up Spitfires of the Burmese Air Force are helping the Ground forces

Siam is to establish an Embassy in Burma following discussions between the Burmese Acting Foreign Minister and the Siamese Government —H I S

x x x

LAHORE Aug 30 —Complete agreement has been reached between the governments of the West Punjab and the North West Frontier Province for the supply of electricity from the North West Frontier Province —H I S

x x x

NANKING, Aug 29 —It is reported here that Chinese Government forces in North West Anwei have captured the Communist base of Yongchang In Nothern Honan other nationalist forces are said to be making all preparations for two separate drives —H I S

x x x

BUCHAREST Aug 29 —A reshuffle of the Rumanian Cabinet was announced last night —H I S

x x x

TOKYO Aug 29 —InTokio yesterday the debate in the Allied Control Council over the rights of workers in Japan was highlighted by an exchange of bitter words between the Soviet and American representatives

x x x

BATAVIA, Aug 30 —In Indonesia Dr Van Mook Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies is going to Holland on the 8th of September, for talks with the Dutch Government on the situation in Indonesia —H I S

MEASURES TO CHECK INFLATION

Industrialists Busy Discussing

NEW DELHI Aug 30 —A number of leading industrialists met in New Delhi yesterday at the instance of the Government of India to suggest measures to check inflation and increase production This is the third in the series of meeting called by the Government of India during the last three weeks to obtain the views of the different interests concerned in regard to economic problems facing the country

Representatives of Labour and economists have already been consulted and the Government of India have before them recommendations made by them —H I S

M. RAMADIER SOCIALIST LEADER

Asked To Form New French Government

PARIS, Aug 30 —The French President M Auriol has asked the former Socialist Prime Minister M Ramadier to form a new Government, M Ramadier has said that he would consult his colleagues and leaders of other parties and give his reply within a few hours

After his meeting with the President M Ramadier expressed the view that the economic and financial situation of France was more serious than had been stated and vigorous measures must be taken to meet the situation and France must have a Government which could last at least until the end of June next year H I S

CLOTH RATIONING IN C P.

To Be Reimposed

NAGPUR Aug 30 —A new scheme in the Central Provinces to ensure supplies of cloth to consumers in urban and rural areas at various prices will be completed and put into operation in a week s time

The salient features of the scheme are that cloth rationing will not be reimposed All dealers wholesalers, retailers hawkers and agents will be licensed 2o percent of the total quota of cloth produced in Textile Mills in the province is to be made available for co operative societies direct from the mills mostly in the rural areas. These societies in their turn will secure routine licences The balance will be released to retailers under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner in each district and the margin of profit will be fixed Retailers will sell to consumers at statutory price Government had fixed the margin of profit at 15 58 percent

They new scheme of cloth distribution envisages the appointment of one importer for every district These importers will bring cloth into the district and sell it to retailers in accordance with details given by the Textile Commissioner of the Government of India —H I S

Indian Medical Association Hyderabad

Dr U R Pargaonker Hon Secretary I M A,, Hyderabad informs —

Executive Council of Hyderabad branch of I M A at its emergency meeting held at Doctor Major Naidu s residence under the presidentship of Dr M A Hai on 27th August 1948 resolved to record thanks of the Association to the donor for his kind gift of the following valuable and essential drugs namely Multi vitamine 20,000 Mapa drine 5 000 M B 693 5 000 and Sulphaguadine 200,000 tablets

A Sub Committee be formed for the proper disposal of the drugs for the benefit of the poor and sick the conditions being

1 Drugs are not to be disposed to anyone who can afford to purchase them in the local market

2 They should be dispensed only to the really sick and really poor

3 No charges should be made for the drugs or service

4 Returns should be maintained and forwarded to the Secretary at the end of the month

All the members of I M A are requested to contact the Secretary if they want to serve the deserving cause of poor

TENDERS INVITED

Tenders are invited for the supply of (1) Grains (2) Ghee & Dalda (3) Oilman Stores Tea and Coffee (4) Milk Cream and Butter (5) Meat Eggs Fowl and Fish (6) Aerated water and Ice (7) Vegetables (8) Fruits (9) Fire Wood and Coal, for the Jagirdar's College for 1357 F.

Tender form may be obtained from the Principal s Office at a cost of O S Annas eight

Tenders are invited from dealers or bonafide Firms who do business in the above articles In case of Firms trading in more than one name a copy of the certificate of Registration of partnership should be produced Tenders for Milk etc must be accompanied by a Municipal Certificate and cattle must be kept on the College premises

In case of extraordinary increase in prices during the year the College may be obliged to call for fresh tenders if the suppliers are unable to supply at the prices of the present tender

Sealed Tenders accompanied by a deposit in cash of Government Promissory Notes will be received from 11th Aban 57 F/ 11th September 1948 to 20th Aban 57F/20th September 1948 both days inclusive till 3 p m

Principal,
Jagirdar s College Hyderabad